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DAILY REPORT

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4TH ANNUAL NORTH-SOUTH ROUNDTABLE OPENS 22 OCT

OW220629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22 KYODO -- More than 200 delegates of governments and international organizations Friday started three days of discussion about global development in the fourth annual session of North-South Round Table. The informal forum is promoting dialogue between the developed and developing countries to seek a new world economic order.

Among the speakers at the plenary session, which was held in the Iikura guesthouse of the Foreign Ministry here, were Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata; Emile Van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki canceled his address of welcome due to the political development in Japan concerning the selection of his successor as president of the ruling party and, therefore, the next prime minister.

The forum has the themes of "searching for new approach to global development" and "priority issues on the global agenda."

The discussion will be continued Saturday in Oiso, west of Tokyo, in eight separate panels on such themes as "food security for peoples and nations," "mobilizing investment for energy development" and "deforestation, reforestation and the respective roles of North and South."

Philippines' Virata Speaks

OW220633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22 KYODO -- Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata Friday said here that the projected global negotiations for restructuring and readjustment of the world economic order should be conducted on a clear understanding that they must produce concrete agreements.

Addressing the first-day plenary session of the fourth annual session of North-South Round Table (NSRT), Virata welcomed the reaffirmation by the Versailles summit meeting that negotiations on a global scale are a major political objective of the industrial countries. He expressed his hope that the reaffirmation would be clearly accepted by the developed nations, saying that it is lamentable that a few advanced countries have not responded positively to the challenge of genuine development.

The prime minister said areas the South and North could share interest from the inter-dependence of their economies are food, trade and industrialization; energy; and monetary and financing. Virata said that these are the areas where structural reforms are truly needed and where the developed countries could respond positively to the demands of the developing countries.

Virata said significant progress has been made in regard to economic cooperation among the developing countries. He noted the adoption of the Manila declaration for launching of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries by the ministers of the Group of 77 in New York recently.

The round table session was attended by some 200 prominent figures of governments and international organizations from various parts of the world. Emile Van Lennep, secretary general of OECD, and former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita also addressed the plenary session. The informal and independent forum will continue its debates Saturday and Sunday in Oiso, a seaside resort west of Tokyo.

CONSULTATIONS TO PICK SUZUKI SUCCESSOR CONTINUE

OW211247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 21, KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Thursday met separately with other party leaders in last-ditch efforts to avoid a primary election in selecting a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki as party president. But no substantial progress could be seen in the talks, aimed at preventing delays in compilation of a fiscal 1982 supplementary budget and other government business by an energy-consuming primary.

The key LDP leaders with whom Nikaido met Thursday included Suzuki and former Prime Ministers Nobusuke Kishi and Takeo Fukuda.

Suzuki Comments

OW220223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday that he will make all-out efforts "to the very end" in an attempt to find his successor as his conservative party was mired in a bitter power struggle over who should ascend to the top party post.

Suzuki, who touched off the current intraparty dispute with his surprise announcement last week that he would not seek re-election to the party presidency, talked briefly with reporters at the prime minister's official residence. He was asked for a comment on the deadline Friday on a ban on campaigning by four candidates for party president.

The prime minister said: "I will make all-out efforts to the very end" in order to pick a successor through negotiations rather than going through costly and time-consuming primary and runoff elections.

A newsman asked if the prime minister will make a final decision on the selection of his successor to resolve the deadlock that has struck the party since Suzuki's announcement. The prime minister merely replied: "I don't know."

Party executives huddled Friday morning in yet another a tempt at choosing a successor to Suzuki without holding party elections. Their meeting was to be followed by a session of the Executive Council and a meeting of party elders made up of Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Secretary General Susumu Nikaido.

There were reports that Suzuki and Nikaido were considering picking the new top party leader from among the four candidates at an extraordinary party convention. Nikaido is also expected to meet the four candidates separately in the afternoon.

Fukuda, meanwhile, said he was absolutely opposed to the holding of a special party convention to select Suzuki's successor. "It (special party convention) is out of the question," the former prime minister said Friday morning. "I am absolutely against it."

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO PAYS PRIVATE VISIT

Meeting With Suzuki

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki assured Indonesian President Suharto that Japan's sealane defense will not extend to regions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Suzuki, who will soon step down as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and prime minister, met with Suharto for about an hour and a half Thursday.

The Indonesian leader, who is on the last leg of a round-the-world tour, earlier expressed apprehension about Japan's defense buildup.

Officials quoted Suzuki as telling Suharto that the Self-Defense Forces will exclusively devote themselves to the defense of the country. He also reportedly said that Japan will not revert to militarism.

The prime minister was said to have explained in detail on the idea of sealane defense, a share of military burden the United States has been pressing Japan to assume. It calls for Japan to defend the sealanes extending 1,000 nautical miles off its shore.

Suzuki reportedly sought Suharto's understanding of the sealane defense by assuring him that Japan has no plan to extend the defense of maritime route going into waters of ASEAN member nations. The Indonesian president appeared to have acknowledged Prime Minister Suzuki's explanation but requested that Japan exercise self-restraint on its defense buildup by saying that there ought to be limitations to self-defense.

Suharto also expressed concern about China's modernization. Officials quoted him as saying that when China increases its national power through modernization it will increase the ability to support the communist parties in Southeast Asian nations. Suzuki promised that Japan will maintain equilibrium in its assistance to China and ASEAN members.

On the question of sealane defense, the prime minister told Suharto that it will be limited to the areas north of Guam and the Philippines. He said it will take time and money for Japan to achieve the idea and added that his country has no plan to stretch the scope of sealane defense to waters of ASEAN members.

The president, who conferred with President Ronald Reagan before coming to Japan via South Korea, said he wondered if the United States was seeking Japan to shoulder more defense burden. He asked Suzuki to take ASEAN's interest into full account.

Fukuda, Others Call on Suharto

OW210253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 21, KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda paid a courtesy call Thursday on President Suharto of Indonesia, who is currently on a four-day visit to Japan since Tuesday.

Suharto also met separately later with Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency; Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry; and Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the Administrative Management Agency. They are three of four contenders for the presidency of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Departure 22 Oct

OW220319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22, KYODO -- Indonesian President Suharto left by special plane for home Friday at the completion of his four-day stay in Japan. The president's plane departed from Haneda airport at 11:20 a.m. During his stay in Tokyo, the president met with Emperor Hirohito and conferred with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Suzuki told Suharto Thursday that Japan's sealane defense would not extend into regions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

BUSINESS GROUP TO VISIT USSR FOR TRADE TALKS

OW191309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 19, KYODO -- A delegation of some 30 Japanese business leaders will visit the Soviet Union late next February to improve sore Russo-Japanese trade relations, Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said Tuesday.

The group is expected to talk about resumption of the private-level Japan-Soviet business cooperation committee suspended since the 1979 Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, sources close to the committee said.

Nagano, the Japanese chairman of the committee, Monday met with visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushkov, who asked Nagano to send the economic mission, the sources said. There is nothing wrong for Japan to dispatch a trade mission because American and European business circles have resumed contracts with Soviets even under the severe economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Nagano said.

The mission, to be led by Nagano, will leave Japan around February 22 and stay in Moscow for one week.

Despite the economic sanctions, the Japan-Soviet trade gradually increased in value for the last few years, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said. But trading houses and other related industries are concerned that the bilateral trade might begin decreasing unless relations are improved, the sources said.

JAPAN, PRC AGREE ON RARE METALS EXPLORATION

OW160607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Japan and China have agreed on joint exploration of rare metals, the first such cooperation between the two nations, it was disclosed Saturday.

A spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said China's State Economic Commission made the proposal at bilateral working-level consultations held in Beijing on October 5. MITI plans to stockpile 11 rare metals under government control from next fiscal year.

Japan's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology and Chinese institutions, including the Academy of Geological Sciences, will survey beds of continental-type plutonic rocks, covering tungsten, tin and iron in the two countries, the MITI spokesman said.

Specifically, they will exchange visits of researchers, conduct on-the-spot exploration in China and academic surveys such as geological photo analysis, using the resource exploration satellite "Landsat," he said.

Japan started this fiscal year a 10-day stockpile on a private level of five items -- tungsten, nickel, cobalt, chrome and molybdenum -- to prepare for an emergency from the standpoint of national security. MITI will expand the number to 11 from the next fiscal year and aims to stockpile the rare metals enough for 60 days worth yen 64 billion (dollar 237 million) over the next five years in a bid to shift the private stockpile to national stockpile.

China is the world's largest tungsten producer, outstripping the Soviet Union and accounting for 52.6 percent of the world's tungsten reserves and 19.8 percent in world tungsten production, according to the latest statistics of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy.

FINANCE MINISTRY DRAFTS SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

OW181245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- The revenue-starved Finance Ministry Monday worked out the general framework of a supplementary budget calling for the biggest ever cut in the original budget.

Ministry officials gave the reduction as yen 2,100 billion (dollar 7.8 billion). As a result, the general account budget for fiscal 1982 closing next March will total yen 47,500 billion (dollar 177 billion), down from the original yen 49,680.8 billion (dollar 185.3 billion), they said.

The ministry's supplemental budget framework assumes that the Diet (parliament) will be called into extraordinary session early in November to act on budgetary and other urgent issues, the officials said. Therefore, if the extra Diet sitting is delayed because of a feud within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party over the choice of a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the framework will have to be thoroughly reexamined, they said.

The ministry's supplementary budget is based on an estimate that tax revenues for the current fiscal year will fall about yen 6,150 billion (dollar 23 billion) short of the original target of yen 36,624 billion (dollar 136.6 billion).

To make up for the revenue shortfall, national bond issues will be increased by yen 3,900 billion (dollar 14.6 billion) -- namely, yen 3,400 billion (dollar 12.7 billion) worth of deficit-covering bonds and yen 500 billion (dollar 1.9 billion) worth of construction bonds for financing rehabilitation of disaster-stricken areas.

Additional expenditures other than those for disaster relief will be limited to around yen 460 billion (dollar 1.7 billion), the officials said.

The supplemental budget framework also calls for paring down the original expenditures by around yen 3,200 billion (dollar 12 billion), mainly through the reduction of national taxes allocated to local governments and the suspension of the transfer to the national bond sinking fund.

KOMEITO DRAFTS ACTION PLAN, CALLS FOR COALITION

OW170920 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 17, KYODO -- The opposition Komeito will strive to regain a balance between the ruling and opposition parties in the Diet next year a political target of top priority.

The No 2 opposition party set the target set the target in its action at its convention here December 2-4.

The action plan draft, released recently, calls for the party's victory in an upper house election to be held next summer and the next lower house election to regain a ruling-opposition balance in the Diet. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party has a comfortable majority in the Diet at present.

The draft says the world is now changing to a "new cold-war" situation characterized by both confrontation and cooperation. The draft criticizes the government and LDP for their "arrogance of power" reflected in recent hawkish moves such as the one to revise the peace Constitution, defense buildup and the textbook revision issue.

The draft says centrist opposition parties are now not in a position to form a united front, which had been positively promoted by Komeito.

Komeito remains unchanged in its basic target to establish a coalition government in the 1980's, and for that purpose proposes a two-stage process to increase opposition Diet seats and then to form a united front for a coalition government, the draft says.

The draft also emphasizes the idea of forming a coalition government with the JSP, Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party, but also including the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party.

However, the draft showed negative attitude toward electoral cooperation with other opposition parties in next summer's upper house election to be held under the newly-adopted proportional representation system for the national constituency.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CPV DELEGATION'S VISIT

War Memorial Inaugurated

SK220532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (KCNA) -- A statue of Huang Jiguang, a special-class combat hero of the former Chinese People's Volunteers who laid down his life in the fatherland liberation war of Korea, was unveiled in China on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of his death, according to a XINHUA report.

The unveiling ceremony was held on October 20 in Zhongjiang County, Sichuan Province, his native place. The ceremony was attended by more than 1,500 people in the county. Among them was Huang's relative Huang Jisu.

The statue is in the centre of the courtyard of the Huang Jiguang Memorial Hall. Inscription on the front face of the pedestal of the statue, "Special-Class Hero Huang Jiguang," was written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC.

Engraved on its left side is an order of National Flag of the DPRK, on the right side a medal of resist American and aid Korea, and on the back a short biography of martyr Huang Jiguang.

Comments on Combat Training

SK220445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The Chinese and Korean armies should further intensify combat and political training to defeat U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, while supporting and cooperating with each other, stressed Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by him visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs on October 20. After seeing the combat technical equipment of the unit, Han Xianchu declared that the soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the former CPV would fight, in the future, too, as in the past, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and People's Army soldiers, no matter what may happen in the world.

He said: The Korean People's Army is a heroic army firmly defending its motherland, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song.

You will certainly win in the struggle for national reunification, in hearty response to the teachings of Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il. Our Chinese people and army resolutely support your struggle.

The delegation visited Hamhung on October 21. It was accompanied by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, major general of the KPA Chon Chin-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office.

It inspected the February 8 vinalon complex.

Saying that the two countries and two peoples of China and Korea are close neighbours and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the head of the delegation said: Today we, who fought shoulder to shoulder in the past, are supporting and helping each other in their socialist construction. The delegation also inspected the Hungnam fertilizer complex.

At Zhou Enlai Statue

SK220549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, on October 21 laid a wreath before the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected at the Hungnam fertilizer complex.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Major General of the Korean People's Army Chon Chin-su, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned, and Gu Zanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the Military Armistice Commission.

Honour guardsmen of the KPA stood in front of the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai. While the band played the wreath laying music, the delegation laid the wreath before the statue and observed a moment's silence. Then the attendants went round the statue and the monument to Comrade Zhou Enlai.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN ARMY DAY MARKED

'KPA Units' Meetings

SK201041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held on October 19 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Romanian Army Day. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi and military attache of the Romanian Embassy Constantin Anghel. Speeches were exchanged.

Earlier, on October 18, a soldiers' meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chang-su belongs to mark the day.

Embassy Film Show

SK220553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a film reception and a cocktail party on the evening of October 21 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Romanian Army Day. Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Chong Chang-yol, O Chae-won and Chon Mun-uk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were invited there. Present there were Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Military Attache Constantin Anghel and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the cocktail party, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. It was preceded by the screening of Romanian documentary films.

YUN KI-POK MEETS ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

SK191112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yun Ki-pok on October 18 met and had a friendly talk with the party functionaries delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Nicolae Stefan, secretary of the Dimbovita County committee of the party. Present on the occasion were Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

TEXT OF TREATISE ON KWP BY KIM CHONG-IL

Kim Chong-il Treatise on KWP

SK190744 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] NODONG SINMUN on 17 October dedicates three full pages to "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The following is the text of the treatise:

"The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union"

Kim Chong-il

Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau,
and Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Workers Party of Korea

Today, 17 October, is the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU] by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle embarked on a new road of development and our party began to strike its glorious roots.

Our party has traversed the glorious course of struggle for over half a century since it found root with the formation of the DIU, and on this road it has accumulated great brilliant achievements of the century and has grown and strengthened as a powerful revolutionary party united rock-firm and equipped with a wealth of experience.

By leading the people our party has achieved national independence and carried out democratic and socialist revolutions, and through the tremendous work of construction, it has radically changed the looks of the country and built a "model socialist country" that the people of the world admired. In the hard-fought struggle against U.S. imperialist armed invasion, the party led our people to victory and safeguarded the country and the revolution with credit. For the immortal exploits it has performed for the country and the people, the age and history, our party enjoys the unreserved support and confidence of the entire Korean people.

With the monolithic ideological system firmly established throughout, our party has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, as the tested general staff of the revolution, and, convinced of the justness of its cause and victory, it is successfully guiding the cause of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

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Ours is a glorious party with a long history, a revolutionary party which has hewed out a new road of advancement.

A working-class party is the general staff of the revolution and the organizer of all victories. Without party guidance, the working class and the masses cannot win revolutionary struggle. The Korean revolution, which had suffered difficulties in the early communist movement, badly needed a militant party which would be able to lead the revolution to triumph breaking through all trials. This urgent requirement of the Korean revolution was admirably satisfied as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to lead the revolution.

Having taken up the helm of the Korean revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to exploring a new

revolutionary road, conceived a plan to form a revolutionary vanguard organization which, under a correct program, would wage the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, relying on the masses, and in 1926 he formed the DIU.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration on a fresh start of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution. Now the Korean communist movement and national-liberation movement bid farewell to the old generation contaminated by flunkeyism and dogmatism and greeted a new age advancing on the principle of chajusong. The establishment of the DIU became the commencement of the struggle to found a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of a chuché type, different from the one which had previously existed in our country. The program of the DIU became the basis of our party's program, and the principle of chajusong advanced by this organization became the principle of our party building and activity, and the communists of the new generation whom the DIU began to train became the backbone in the establishment of our party. This shows that our party grew out of the very roots of the DIU.

The struggle to build a revolutionary party begun with the DIU made a fresh advance as a result of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea [YCLK] by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The YCLK was not a mere youth organization. Since a new generation was appearing in the communist movement in our country then, it was a revolutionary vanguard organization which was assigned the mission of exploring the road for the Korean revolution and gave a unified guidance to many anti-Japanese mass organizations.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the DIU and YCLK in the latter half of the 1920's and led our revolution, the defects of the early communist movement were overcome, many communists of the new generation grew up and the founding of a revolutionary party in our country became the order of the day.

At the Kalun meeting held in 1930 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuché-inspired line of the Korean revolution and expounded a unique way to found a revolutionary party. The most important aspect of the policy of party founding advanced at this meeting was to establish a party independently.

Holding fast to chajusong is the intrinsic demand of the communist movement. This movement is a struggle to realize the chajusong of the popular masses in each country, and it is the communists and the people of the country themselves who are the performers, the masters of this struggle. Founding a working-class party in each country, too, is a task which the communists of the country should necessarily carry out by their efforts as the masters.

The policy of founding the party independently also accorded with the requirement of the international communist movement, which had entered a new phase of development. Now that the revolutionary struggles of the working class and masses went on extensively and in a diverse way on a worldwide scale, the revolution in each country would not be correctly advanced unless the communists of that country conducted it responsibly and independently. This demanded that party founding in each country, too, should be undertaken by the communists of the country by their independent efforts and on their own responsibility.

Another important aspect of the party founding policy set forth at the Kalun meeting was to form grassroots party organizations first and found the party by means of expanding and strengthening these organizations and make preparations for party founding in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

Previously, it had been a general phenomenon that a revolutionary working-class party was founded by uniting communist groups active in a dispersed way or as a result of a revolutionary faction seceding from a social democratic party. However, it was impossible to follow this way in the situation of our country. At the time those who styled themselves communists were mostly factionalist flunkeys who looked to foreigners

and indulged in factional strife to ruin the party. It would be entirely impossible to found a revolutionary party by "reconstructing" the party already dissolved or by relying on the old generation who were infected with factionalist flunkeyism.

In order to establish a revolutionary party, it was necessary to break off with the old party and the old generation polluted with factionalism and flunkeyism, develop fresh communists of the new generation, achieve the unity of ideology and purpose of the communist ranks and strengthen their ties with the masses. Only by forming grassroots party organizations first and constantly expanding and strengthening them would it be possible to quickly train communists of the new generation from workers and peasants through organizational and ideological life and practical struggle and guarantee the unity of ideology, purpose and action and purity of the communist ranks and consolidate the party's mass foundation. Also, only by making preparations for party founding in close combination with the struggle against Japanese imperialism would it be possible to effectively develop communist nuclei tried and tested through struggle and build up the party as a militant force with a great fighting power.

The party founding policy proposed at the Kalun meeting was such a reasonable one, reflecting the realistic requirements of the international communist movement and our country. In accordance with this policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the work to set up party organizations was conducted actively after the Kalun meeting. In early July 1930 in Kalun Comrade Kim Il-song formed the first party organization with young communists of the new generation. This was the first party organization guided by the *Maesuse* idea, a glorious party organization which was the origin of our party.

With this first party organization as the parent body, Comrade Kim Il-song expanded party organizations in different areas.

Thanks to his dynamic guidance and activity a party organization was established in the area of Onsong with activists of revolutionary organizations at the beginning of October 1930, and within a short span of time numerous grassroots party organizations appeared within the armed ranks and in east Manchuria on the Tuman River and in the area along the northern border.

While expanding and strengthening grassroots party organizations, work was actively stepped up to establish the system of guidance of party organizations, aimed at guaranteeing unitary leadership to them. As a result, the system of guidance of party organizations from county party committees to party cells in villages was set up. As for the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army, the party committees were formed and active at the regiments, party cells at the companies and party subteams at platoons.

Particularly, as the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] in March 1934, radical measures were taken by which the party committee of the KPRA was formed to supervise and guide not only party organizations at different levels within the units but local party organizations as well.

The formation of the KPRA party committee was an event of great importance in the Korean communist movement and in the building of our party. Now it was possible to set up a unified system of guidance of party organizations at all levels and more vigorously wage the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the building of party organizations by relying on better organized internal revolutionary forces.

Drawing on the successes achieved in the first half of the 1930's, in the second half the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conceived a plan to widely expand party organizations in the homeland, achieve the unity of the whole nation under the anti-Japanese banner, set up a well-regulated unified system of guidance for all party organizations and firmly guarantee party leadership for the Korean revolution as a whole. This plan was admirably carried out. Here the meeting of the military and political cadres of the KPRA held in Nanhutou in February 1936 was of historic significance.

At this meeting Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the work of building party organizations in the first half of the 1930's and put forward a policy of launching this work energetically on a nationwide scale to lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that the founding of the party would be proclaimed as soon as an appropriate situation was created.

In accordance with the policy put forward at the Nanhutou meeting, Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that party organizations at all levels within the KPRA were built up and, at the same time, party organizations were expanded in the homeland and in the areas inhabited by Koreans in Manchuria. With a view to strengthening guidance to these organizations, he set up the party working committee in the homeland, the Changbai County party committee and the party working committee in east Manchuria. As a result, party organizations were rapidly expanded in a wide area of Manchuria and in the northern border area of our country, and a well-regulated system of guidance to party organizations was established.

Party organizations were increased throughout the country, and a unified system of guidance of party organizations ranging from the party committee of the KPRA to local party organizations was established. This firmly ensured the unitary guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for all party organizations and the revolutionary movement in our country as a whole.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland [ARF] in May 1936 was an event of historic significance in firmly rallying all strata of people including workers and peasants around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in cementing the mass foundation of the party. The ARF was an anti-Japanese national united front organization to which party guidance was guaranteed. Party organizations and communists rallied broad sections of the people in the ARF and actively mobilized them to the struggle to implement the chuche-motivated line and policies of the Korean revolution. With the founding and rapid expansion of the ARF more communists were trained. The mass foundation of the party considerably strengthened and fresh progress made in giving party leadership for all sections of people.

In this way, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle our party organizations were formed in the ranks of the KPRA and in a vast area at home and abroad and were welded organizationally with the headquarters of the Korean revolution. Thus, the leaders guidance, party guidance, to the whole Korean revolution was successfully realized.

What is most important in party leadership to the revolutionary movement is to make a scientific analysis of the situation created at each stage and put forward a correct line and policies, strategy and tactics and thus illumine the road of the struggle.

The party's line and policies, strategy and tactics are put forward by the leader and they are discussed and decided upon at party meetings. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song authored the immortal chuche idea, and applying this idea at each stage, he proposed a correct line, strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution at the meetings of party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres. This was a decisive guarantee for achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideology, will and action based on the chuche idea, and for enabling the Korean communists and people always to fight with a clear guiding compass even in those adversities. As a matter of fact, in those days meetings of party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres reflected the party's organizational will and served as an important means to put party leadership into effect.

Another important thing in party guidance to the revolutionary movement is to strengthen its kindred ties with the masses and organize them to implement the line and policies set forth by the leader. In those days the main stream of the Korean revolution was the armed struggle, and what was basic to party guidance was to bring this struggle to victory. The party organizations formed within the KPRA rallied the party members and guerrillas behind the leader, explained and brought home to them his revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and got them thoroughly implemented.

Meanwhile, the party organizations in different parts at home and abroad took deep roots among the broad masses and creditably played the role of educators and organizers who mobilized the workers, peasants, youth and students and other sections of people to the anti-Japanese struggle. As the Korean communists and people had these party organizations and fought under their guidance, they could bring the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a constant upswing and accelerated its final victory despite the unprecedented difficulties.

After the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the successes and experiences he had personally accumulated in party building during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, lost no time in setting up party organizations in different localities, and on 10 October 1945 founded the Central Organizing Committee of the North Korean Communist Party. This was a historic event in accomplishing the cause of party founding which had been carried on for many years under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party came to shed radiant rays all over the world as a revolutionary working-class party of a new type guided by the chuché idea, and our people were able to confidently push ahead with the building of a new society under its leadership.

Following the liberation our party, as a ruling party, took a new course of development. The course of the building of our party in power was that of expanding its ranks and consolidating it organizationally and ideologically. What was most urgent here was to develop the party quickly into a mass party. Only when the party was developed into such a party and deeply rooted among broad sections of the working masses would it be possible to mobilize the masses of all circles and guide political, economic, cultural and all other affairs, thereby dynamically accelerating the construction of a new country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gaining a deep insight into the prevailing situation and the inevitable demand of our party's development, put forward the unique organizational line of building it as a mass party and inaugurated a unified party of the working masses by merging the Communist Party with another party of working people.

To develop the Communist Party into a mass party was an urgent demand of our developing party and revolution, which accorded with the situation in a new era. In the new situation where the popular masses emerge masters of history, the revolution is participated in not only by the working class but also by broad sections of the peasantry and working intellectuals. Only when a working-class party in power rallies all these people and ensures unitary leadership to them can it successfully carry on the revolution and construction. Particularly in our country, which had been a colonial, semifeudal society in the past, it posed as a highly important strategic problem to actively draw the peasantry and working intellectuals as well as the working class into the revolution and construction. As the Communist Party grew strong organizationally and ideologically and the revolution progressed after liberation, the party should be developed into a unified mass party which could rally the broad working masses as a political force and mobilize their strength. It was a matured task. Our party merged with another working people's party in time and accepted a large number of advanced elements of the peasantry and working intellectuals, together with those of the working class, so that it firmly ensured the unity of the working masses had closer ties with the masses and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction with success by mobilizing many people of various strata.

An important task arising in building our party as a mass party was to consolidate it qualitatively keeping pace with its rapid quantitative growth. The second party congress, held in March 1948, decided its qualitative consolidation as a matter of cardinal importance in the building of a mass party and advanced an overall task -- strengthening party cells, improving its ideological work and guaranteeing its organizational and ideological unity. Through the struggle to implement the party's policy for its qualitative consolidation put forward at its second congress, its organizational and ideological work was improved, all the cells strengthened to be live militant units and the level of the rank and file and cadres heightened. In this way the party ranks were consolidated qualitatively, its unity and cohesion increased and the militancy of its organizations and its leading role enhanced.

The 1950's was a historic period of epochal significance in the development of our party as the party of a chuche type. The fatherland liberation war against U.S. imperialist armed invasion was a harsh trial for our party. For the victory in the war the party had to strengthen itself, above all organizationally and ideologically, and unite all the people closely around it.

Even in the grim wartime conditions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the third, fourth and fifth plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the party and guided the party to correct in time deviations and shortcomings in party building and party work and strengthen it organizationally and ideologically. The third plenary meeting overcame the loose practices revealed during the temporary retreat and established revolutionary discipline within the party, and the fourth plenary meeting eliminated the "leftist" deviation manifested in its organizational work and increased and consolidated its ranks. The fifth plenary meeting in particular brought about a new change in strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically by arousing all party organizations and membership to the struggle to temper the party spirit of its members, fortify its unity and solidarity in opposition to factionalism and establish chuche in its ideological work.

As a result of these timely measures to strengthen itself, our party was able to ride out all trials and ensure victory in the fatherland liberation war. In the postwar period our party effected a radical turn in establishing chuche and cementing its unity and cohesion. We rehabilitated the national economy in a short period after the victorious war, but the situation was still difficult. To make the matter worse, the factionalists who had remained in the party adopted revisionism and challenged the party. The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the party be strengthened organizationally and ideologically under the banner of chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called the third party congress in April 1956 and set forth the very important programmatic tasks of opposing factionalism in the field of party building, preserving its unity and solidarity and improving its organizational and ideological work. At the August 1956 plenary meeting he wisely led the struggle to expose and destroy the antiparty, counterrevolutionary factionalists, who came out against the party. All the working people and party members, including the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, who were boundlessly loyal to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, determinedly countered the maneuvers of the antiparty, counterrevolutionary factionalists and firmly defended the party and the leader. The historic significance of the third party congress and the August 1956 plenary meeting in the strengthening of our party lies in the fact that these meetings opposed all antiparty, counterrevolutionary ideological elements, including those of factionalism and revisionism, and upheld the banner of chuche, the banner of party unity and solidarity. After the third party congress and the August 1956 plenary meeting our party established chuche more firmly in its work and further strengthened its unity and cohesion. Because it thus rebuffed factionalism and revisionism opportunely, established chuche firmly and preserved its unity and solidarity, our party was able to raise the revolutionary banner high without vacillation and strengthen itself organizationally and ideologically even under the complex situation at home and abroad.

Our party got on a new higher stage of development in the 1960's. The establishment of the integral, advanced socialist system and the creation of the solid basis of an independent national economy as a result of the fulfillment of the task of laying the foundations of socialism radically changed the socioeconomic conditions for our party activity, and the stubborn struggle against the antiparty factionalists and their lingering ideological poison fulfilled the historic task of eradicating the factions which had done tremendous harm during a prolonged period in history of achieving the unity of the Korean communist movement. This showed that our party had entered a new phase of development.

At that historic moment the fourth party congress was held, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the very important task of further strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing its leadership role.

In particular, he stressed the need to oppose revisionism, factionalism, regionalism and nepotism and preserve the unity of the party's idea and purpose so that all party members and organizations would think and act as the party Central Committee did, cast their lot with it and struggle to the end in whatever difficult circumstances. Through the struggle to implement the task for party building proposed by its fourth congress, the party further consolidated its unity and solidarity, enhanced its leadership and made remarkable progress in improving its work method and style, reeducating the masses and uniting them around it. In particular, the 15th plenary meeting of the fourth Central Committee of the party, held in May 1967, became an opportunity to effect a decisive change in establishing the party's monolithic ideological system.

In the 1970's a new great change was made in the development of our party. The fifth party congress, held in November 1970, defined it as the general task of party work: to establish its monolithic ideological system throughout the party and, on this basis, to fortify the unity and solidarity of its ranks. The congress set forth the very important task of properly conducting work with people, which is fundamental to party work. We steadfastly carried out the general task of party work put forward by its fifth congress and thus solidly laid the organizational and ideological basis on which to strengthen our party continuously and carry forward our revolutionary cause from generation to generation for its completion.

The party's cause continues down through generations, and the party must preserve its revolutionary character until it fulfills its mission. If it is to keep this character throughout generations and carry out its noble mission, a working-class party must conduct the work of consolidating itself, the work of hardening its organizational and ideological basis, with farsight.

Looking into the future of its development and the revolution, our party laid down the strategic policy for transforming the whole society in line with the chuche idea and, as its precondition, strove to accelerate the modeling of the whole party on the chuche idea.

Patterning the whole party on the chuche idea is a new higher plane of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our party defined boundless loyalty to the party and the leader as an essential quality of its membership and subordinated all its activities to establishing its monolithic ideological system. In this way it imbued itself with the chuche idea, the monolithic ideology, and, on this basis, further cemented the unity of idea and will of its ranks. Our party gave special attention to building up the backbone of the revolutionary forces. It strengthened the ranks of cadres on the principle of combining old, middle-aged and young people, regarding loyalty to the party and the leader as the basic criterion. It intensified the training of cadres and members in party spirit by enhancing their sense of organization and putting party life on a regular and standard basis. Through the struggle to carry out the party's policy of effecting a revolution among the cadres and the policy of making the whole party a party of cadres, which is aimed at raising the political and professional levels of cadres and party members, the ranks of our party and cadres became further strengthened, and the backbone for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche was built up.

Our party developed in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system and cementing the ranks of cadres and party in close coordination with the establishment of a new revolutionary work system. We brought about a new turn in party work and its activity by setting up a well-knit work system in the party under which the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and party policy were promptly brought down to the lowest echelons, all party organizations and membership moved as one and upheld and carried out party policy unconditionally in accordance with centralist discipline.

The success achieved in party building and its activities during the 1970's became a solid asset which enabled our party to struggle for higher objectives. The sixth party congress, held early in the 1980's, put forward a new magnificent program of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. It included the militant tasks of party building:

to further strengthen the ranks of the party and the revolution with continued adherence to the principle of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party as the basic line of party building, admirably carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and strengthen party leadership to the revolution and construction. This shows that our party has entered a new higher stage of development as a great party which is modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, regarding it as its foremost task.

Our party has traversed a glorious road of struggle under the banner of chuche and has been further trained and seasoned in the struggle. In the whole course of its leadership to the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, our party has always found the key to success in the strengthening of the party and consolidated itself organizationally and ideologically before anything else, and thus defeated the maneuvers of the enemies within and without, further strengthened the revolutionary ranks and always led the revolution and construction to brilliant victory breaking through manifold difficulties and trials.

The Korean communist movement, which pioneered the revolutionary road under the banner of the DIU, has now gotten on a very high plane where it is striving for the ultimate victory of the revolution with the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea in the forefront. Our party, the organizer and leader of this great struggle, has grown into unbreakable fighting ranks which are stronger than ever in terms of its ideology, organization and in its ties with the masses. Today our party has a firm organizational and ideological basis on which it can develop forever as the revolutionary party of a chuche type, as well as a strong leadership system capable of brilliantly inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of chuche. This is a firm guarantee for carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from generation to generation for its final completion.

2

Our party, which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU, is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type. Ours is a chuche-type revolutionary party which is guided by the chuche idea and carries out its revolutionary activities independently and creatively in keeping with the interests of our people and the realities in our country. By establishing chuche thoroughly in all spheres of party building and activity with the chuche idea as its invariable guiding principle, it has been able to strengthen and develop itself into an indestructible revolutionary party.

Fundamentally speaking, for a working-class party to establish chuche is an essential requirement that emanates from its own character and mission. Since it is a political leadership body which struggles to oppose all manner of domination and subjugation and realize the chajusong of the masses of people, it should establish chuche thoroughly. If a party fails to establish chuche and dances to the tune of others, it will, in the long run, bring ruin to both itself and the revolution. Only a party acting independently with its own principle can be a powerful party united on the basis of its own guiding idea and can enjoy the support and confidence of its people and enlist their inexhaustible strength, thus vigorously pushing forward the revolution and construction.

What is important for a working-class party in establishing chuche is to eradicate flunkeyism and dogmatism. Particularly in our country, where flunkeyism and dogmatism were rampant and did great harm to the communist movement, establishing chuche was a vital question related to the destiny of the party and the revolution. During the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and in the periods of democratic and socialist revolutions and socialist construction after liberation, Korean communists always strove persistently to combat flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish chuche. As a result, they could strengthen and develop the party and advance the revolutionary struggle.

In the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the flunkeyists tried to found a party with the approval of others and achieve independence on the strength of others,

which caused great harm to the development of the communist movement in our country. After liberation the harmfulness of funkeyism and dogmatism was manifested to a great extent during the fatherland liberation war, and it became intolerable as the socialist revolution and socialist construction were carried out on a full scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has fought against funkeyism and dogmatism since his early years of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese, has given wise leadership so that chuche is established more thoroughly with the development of the revolution and construction in depth. Upholding the revolutionary policy on establishing chuche, our party has waged a vigorous ideological struggle to eradicate the funkeyism and dogmatism remaining in people's minds, and, in the meantime, it has ensured that they are equipped firmly with the great chuche idea and party policy, its embodiment, and thus observe and judge all problems from the chuche-oriented stand and resolve them by their own efforts. Through the struggle to establish chuche a new change has been brought about in the ideological life of the party members and working people, the party's unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea strengthened further, and an incessant upswing effected in the revolution and construction.

Under the slogan of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea, our party is now deepening the struggle to establish chuche in party building and activity and thus further perfecting its features as a revolutionary party of a chuche type.

Ours is an invincible revolutionary party which has firmly established a monolithic ideological system throughout it. Establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is our basic line of party building. It is an essential requirement of a working-class party to ensure the oneness of ideology and leadership in it. This is effected through the work to establish the party's monolithic ideological system. Only when this system is established can the whole party be armed with the leader's idea and become a living organism breathing and acting in keeping with his idea and intention.

What is important in establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is to imbue the whole party with the leader's idea. The leader is the embodiment of the organizational will of the whole party, and his idea is precisely the guiding ideology of the party. The ideological oneness of the party is realized only on the basis of the leader's idea.

Our party has regarded education in the monolithic ideology as its basic task and has conducted it energetically. As a result, a single ideology has prevailed throughout the party, and all its members have been armed firmly with the leader's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, and have come to act and think as required by this idea.

Another important factor in establishing the monolithic ideological system is to thoroughly realize the leader's monolithic leadership. The leader is the supreme leader of a party, and the party's leadership is precisely his leadership. Our party set up a well-regulated system under which all its organizations and members act as one man under the monolithic leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, make party policies absolute and defend and implement them unconditionally.

By thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system in its ranks our party has increased its might as never before and has been able to lead the revolution and construction straight to victory through thick and thin.

Further developing in depth the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system in step with the progress of the revolution is the law of the development of the party and the revolution. The whole course of our party's foundation and its consolidation is the process of developing in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our party defined new principles of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and intensified this work to meet the demands of the revolution in the 1970's when the modeling of all society on the chuche idea came to the fore. Today our party has grown into the ranks of loyal membership, and the whole party thinks and acts according to the will of the party and the leader, united firmly around the great Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the most precious achievement the Korean communists have won in the long period of struggle to build the party.

We are a powerful party which has achieved closest unity and solidarity based on the chuche idea. The unity and solidarity of party ranks is the source of its strength for carrying out the revolution. It makes a party unbreakable, and nothing is more precious in building a work-class party than its unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of the party is realized through struggles. The struggle against antiparty tendencies is, in essence, a reflection of the class struggle in the party. Without unfolding a resolute and uncompromising struggle against antiparty tendencies and alien elements, the unity and purity of the party ranks could not be ensured. Our party has constantly strengthened the unity and cohesion of its ranks, overcoming all kinds of alien elements and antiparty tendencies including factionalism.

Factionalism was the first target of the struggle for our party's unity and cohesion. The revolutionary ranks led by Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle overcame factionalism, and all of them united closely around him. The firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks established around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a precious tradition of our communist movement established in the bloody struggle to shape the destiny of the country and the people. But the factionalists, who had become traitors, and philistines slipped into the communist ranks in the chaotic situation after the liberation and viciously worked to undermine the unity and cohesion of the party. In an attempt to realize their factional scheme they unscrupulously collaborated with imperialists.

If factionalism should be tolerated the unity of party idea and purpose could not be achieved, nor could the party exist as an entirety. In the struggle for its unity our party concentrated its attack first on factionalism from the past, wiped out the antiparty factionalists from the party and achieved the great unity of the Korean communist movement.

The struggle for the unity and cohesion of the party did not stop with the defeat of factionalism from the past. After clearing this filth of factionalism our party continued to fight the antiparty revisionists and developed its historic struggle for unity onto a new higher stage.

The unity and cohesion of our party is great and unbreakable because the entire membership is united around the great Comrade Kim Il-song and because it is based on their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. The leader is the center of the party's unity and cohesion. The strength of its unity and cohesion depends on how firmly the entire party membership is united behind the leader. The unity and cohesion of our party is not at all bound by any sense of obligations. It is based on the membership's infinite respect for an absolute trust in the party and the leader and founded on their unshakable revolutionary belief and ethics, which impels them to defend and safeguard the party and the leader politically and ideologically even at the cost of their lives.

The unity and cohesion of our party is great and unbreakable because it is the unity of idea and will. What is important in the party's unity and cohesion is to achieve the unity of idea and will. Unity based on a single idea and purpose can only be durable. Business fellowship cannot be durable. The single ideology precisely means the revolutionary idea of the leader, the founder of the party. The leader's revolutionary idea is the basis of the party's unity and cohesion; the unity and cohesion of the working-class party are the unity of idea and purpose based on the revolutionary idea of the leader. Our party is the ideological entity of the communists of a chuche type who regard the chuche idea as their world outlook.

Our party is so strong because of its great unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea and centering on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Ours is a steellike party with a strong sense of organization and discipline.

Revolutionary organization and discipline are the life and soul of the party, the highest organization of the working class and the weapon of the class struggle and the

weapon of the revolution and construction. Only when iron discipline and organization are ensured can the working-class party be a truly revolutionary and militant party and win the revolutionary struggle braving all difficulties and trials. As historical lessons show, a party dominated by liberalism and indiscipline is doomed to failure.

Because of its unbreakable organization and discipline our party is mighty and always unconquerable. The organization and discipline of our party are most durable and strong because these are based on the membership's infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and their high degree of political consciousness.

Organization and discipline are strengthened when a revolutionary system of party life is established throughout the party and party life is regularized and standardized among its members. Our realities patently show that regularization and standardization of party life and strict observance of the regulations and order of inner party life are a powerful means for revolutionizing party members and making them better organized and disciplined and strengthening and developing the party into a revolutionary one with a strong fighting effectiveness. Through the struggle to regularize and standardize party life, party members' sense of organization has been enhanced and there has been firmly established a habit of all working and living in strict reliance on party organizations. This is a valuable success gained in party building.

Our party is an invincible party that maintains close ties of kinship with the masses of people. The party struggles for the interests of the working class and other people's masses and carries out the revolution by organizing and mobilizing them. Accordingly, maintaining close bonds of kinship with the broad masses and taking deep roots among them are particularly important in the building of a working-class party. Only such a party that strikes its roots deep among the masses and enjoys their support and trust and that knows how to organize and mobilize them can demonstrate an invincible might and discharge its mission as the general staff of the revolution and the political leader of the people's masses.

Keeping in contact with the masses is an important question for a ruling party, too. If the party takes power, this problem is not solved of itself. If the party in power is divorced from the people and loses their support and confidence, it also becomes impotent and even endangers its own existence.

Since he set out on the revolutionary road the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has regarded the ties with the people's masses as a fundamental problem related to the destiny of the revolutionary organization. For a long time he has always been among the masses and shared the bitter and the sweet with them. He has made it an iron rule to trust the masses and step up the revolution and construction by giving rein to their strength and wisdom.

Our party has seen to it that functionaries and its members have raised their party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit, have served the people faithfully and have thoroughly implemented the mass line in all their activities, thus constantly strengthening the ties between the party and the people's masses. In work with people our party has firmly adhered to the class principle and built up its class position. On the other hand, it has educated broad sections of the masses, enlisted them boldly and united them firmly behind it.

Today our party maintains the blood ties with the people and enjoys unreserved support and confidence of people of all strata, and our people entrust their destiny entirely to the party and fight on without vacillation along the road indicated by it. As mentioned above, our party forms a perfect whole with the people. No wonder it is invincible and no force can break its close bonds of kinship with the people.

Our party has established a well-regulated system of work with people and has established a revolutionary method of work and a popular style of work throughout the party. All activities of the party, a political organization of the working class fighting for the interests of the masses of people, are realized through work with

people. The party gets people to move voluntarily, thus transforming society and nature and propelling forward the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has advanced an idea of making the work with people basic to party work. This is a great idea which clarifies the fundamental principle of party activity by incorporating the chuche idea in party building. Only by making work with people its key issue can the party prevent its work from being reduced to administrative-technical work and maintain its nature as a political organization and fulfill its militant role and function.

Our party has opposed the tendency to reduce party work to administrative-technical work, a tendency which may appear in a party in power, and has resolutely carried out the policy on making work with people basic to party activity. Establishing the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work is a most important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

In particular, when the party takes power, there may appear an inclination toward bureaucracy, an inclination to issue orders and instructions relying on power. Bureaucracy can be manifested more by officials who have developed smoothly without undergoing revolutionary trials.

By nature, it is a despotic ruling method which is applied by the ruling class in the exploiting society. It is fundamentally opposed to the real nature of a working-class party. When officials fail to possess the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and are infected with bureaucracy, the party line and policies cannot be carried out, however correct, and it brings about grave consequences -- estranging the party from the masses and dampening the revolutionary enthusiasm and their creative activity.

Since it came into power our party has raised it as a fundamental problem of party building to improve the method and style of party work and has always paid deep attention to this. The basic policy maintained by our party in improving the method and style of party work is to establish the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method throughout the party. This method, created in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is a true communist method of work. Carrying out this work method is the true way to eradicate bureaucracy, the abuse of power and all other erroneous methods and styles of work left over from the old society and establish the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work conforming with socialism and communism.

Our party's traditional anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied and improved in conformity with the new historical conditions of socialist construction, through the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method. In a nutshell the Chongsanri method is a work method of relying on the strength of the masses; it is a revolutionary work method by which one goes among masses, shares the bitter and the sweet with them and carries out projected tasks by enlisting their conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative. In the course of carrying out the Chongsanri spirit and method our party work has been completely turned into work with man, and its work method and style have been radically improved.

Improving the method and style of party work is a struggle to eliminate the obsolete ideological remnants in the mind of officials. So, it should be waged tirelessly and patiently over a long period of time. Our party has raised it as a central task to improve its work method and style in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution and has waged a vigorous all-party struggle for this. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied in all party work and the way of party work radically improved. The revolutionary spirit pulsates throughout the party. All work is conducted with vigor, and the relations between the party and masses have been cemented.

Our party has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party which advances, united with the masses, and a militant party which has taken deep root in them and

enjoys their unconditional support. This is one of the most precious successes achieved in the building of the revolutionary party of a chuche type.

Indeed, our party is a glorious revolutionary party of a chuche type, a party which was founded and acts, guided by the chuche idea, a party in which the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and whose members have been united rock firm on the basis of the chuche idea; a party which maintains close ties of kinship with the people's masses and strives to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche by enhancing their role.

To further strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party of a chuche type is a decisive guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and bringing the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion.

Today our party is confronted with the important revolutionary task of promoting the modeling of all society on the chuche idea and carrying through the cause of national reunification. We must reunify the country at any cost, whatever difficulties lie ahead of the revolution, and work through generations to come for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche. This requires strengthening the party steadily and raising its leadership role.

The party is a weapon of the revolution and construction and the guiding force of socialist and communist society. Without strengthening the party and raising its leading role and function, we cannot push forward the revolution and construction successfully and run socialist and communist society properly. Socialist and communist society is not an anarchistic society but a highly organized one. In order to manage such a society, there should be political leadership of the guiding force with the strong ability of organization like the party. Without correct political leadership, it is impossible to ensure unity in ideology and action of the people's masses and organize and direct men's activities in the common interests of society.

Even after communist society is built, the struggle continues to abolish the old and create the new in various spheres of social life. Through the struggle society keeps developing. Without the leadership of a guiding force like the party, we are not able to properly carry out the work to educate people, improve social relations, conquer nature and ensure the steady progress of society.

As long as capitalism and imperialism remain on the globe, and even after communism is realized in one country or some regions, we cannot be free from the danger of aggression from outside enemies and the resistance of internal enemies hand in glove with the former. Only by the leadership of a guiding force like a party can we smash the activities of hostile elements to encroach upon the interests of the masses and dependably protect their independent and creative life.

In view of the position held and the role played by a party in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism, we must build the party in a planned way. This can be realized through transformation of the whole party after the chuche idea. Making the chuche idea prevail throughout the party is the only way to transform nature, society and men in strict keeping with the chuche idea and to successfully build and guide communist society, the society impregnated with that idea.

Imbuing the party with the chuche idea is the consistent policy of party building maintained from the start by our party founded with the chuche idea as its guiding idea. The process of the building of our party is a process of patterning it on the chuche idea. Imbuing all party with the chuche idea is a continuation and a higher stage of our party's historic struggle to model the party on that idea. Imbuing all party with the chuche idea means, in essence, strengthening and developing our party forever into a party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Strengthening and developing our party into the party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song implies having him eternally at its head and holding fast to his ideology and line and implementing them throughout generations.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has been acclaimed by our people for the first time in their history of several thousand years and the teacher and father of our party and people. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever is the noble duty of Korean communists and is based on their invariable revolutionary conviction.

It is the revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists that they can tide over any difficulties and emerge victorious without fail only when they follow his guidance. This conviction has been firmly formed by our people through their own experience gained in the arduous struggle of more than half a century, from the period when they began to pave a new way of revolution under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Since the dawn of our revolution Korean communists have been convinced that they could carve out the thorny revolutionary road only under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and have won victories, enduring all ordeals, and lived and fought with everlasting, single-hearted loyalty to him, entrusting their destinies entirely to him.

The revolutionary conviction of Korean communists and people who remain faithful to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song will never be shaken. We must see to it that all party members, working people and generations to come hold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did and retain unquestioning loyalty, ready to take the road across the mountains or swamps as indicated by the party and the leader.

Our party has been founded and developed by Comrade Kim Il-song. Korean communists are the revolutionary soldiers who have grown up under his care. Invariably remaining faithful to the leader who has brought them up is a natural communist obligation. We must continue to strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary party which eternally upholds the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and teacher, into a militant party which breathes and moves in keeping with his ideology and purpose. Precisely this is the fundamental matter which we must always grasp firmly in building our party.

We must, above all, steadily deepen the work to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the party. This is a task we must forever take in hand as long as the party exists and works.

Today our party has entered a new stage of development. Our revolution is assuming a protracted and arduous nature and generations are changing among our revolutionary ranks. The internal and external situation of our revolution is strained and complicated. Realities raise the establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the party as a still more important problem.

What is fundamental in establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party is to develop all party members and working people into ardent revolutionaries loyal to the party and the leader.

We believe that everything in party building and party work depends, after all, on our loyalty to the party and the leader. Today our party emphasizes the allegiance of the young communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as a paragon in leading party members and working people to be boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader. In the grimmest days when our people were groaning under Japanese imperialist oppression, they practiced loyalty to the great Comrade Kim Il-song with a revolutionary faith that they could shape the destiny of the country and the nation and win the revolution only when they followed his leadership. Party organizations must conduct their work with the main stress on getting all cadres and party members to wholeheartedly uphold and follow the party and the leader with a pure loyal heart like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

We must firmly defend the traditions of chuche and carry them forward pure and clean. Our party's traditions of chuche are the great Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and theory, his revolutionary exploits and struggle experience and his method of work. They are limitlessly rich and valuable and have an everlasting vitality for the strengthening and development of our party and for the victory of our revolution because they were established in the midst of a prolonged, unprecedently acute and complex struggle. Since it inherited the traditions of chuche, our party could strengthen and develop on the most solid organizational and ideological groundwork and victoriously advance, breaking through the rugged road beset with ordeals and difficulties. The future of our party, too, depends on how we defend and carry out these great traditions.

We must make not only the present generation but also the generations to come hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and theory as the eternal guiding ideology and theory of the party, stoutly defend his revolutionary exploits, struggle experience, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and splendidly carry forward and complete the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Safeguarding and constantly strengthening the unity and cohesion and purity of the party is a crucial problem concerning the destiny of the party and the revolution. We must defend and strengthen our party's great unity and cohesion through generations.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and through its protracted struggle, our party has achieved the most solid and viable unity and cohesion in the history of the communist movement. We are justified to have pride in it.

However, we can never be satisfied with the successes achieved in the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the party. Our revolution is not yet over and we shall have to continue with an arduous struggle. As long as imperialism remains, opportunism survives and the class struggle continues. We should unremittingly intensify the struggle for the party's unity and cohesion.

Party organizations should fully acquaint all cadres and party members with our party's experience of the antifactional struggle. This will enable them always to have a sharp party and class outlook and uncompromisingly fight against all unsound elements which undermine the party's unity and cohesion, such as factionalism, nepotism and parochialism. We should preserve through generations the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks that are united as one around the leader on the basis of the chuche idea and more thoroughly enforce our iron discipline under which all party members act as one man under the direction of the party center. [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 2200 GMT on 17 October also carried the text of this treatise. The KCNA text refers to "party Central Committee" instead of "party center."]

All party members should be fully prepared as communist revolutionaries of a chuche type. Our party members are vanguard fighters who are responsible for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause in Korea. In order to fully prepare party members as communist revolutionaries of a chuche type, their party life should be strengthened.

This is all the more important since generations are changing within the party ranks today. The party can be succeeded dependably only when party life is strengthened. This is because the party ranks are constantly replenished as the days go by with new generations who are lacking in party tempering.

Party organizations should efficiently run the new system of party life established throughout the party so as to enhance the standard of party life of the membership and steadily temper the party spirit of all cadres and members.

An intensified struggle should be continued to improve the method and style of party work so that the leader's work method will be established more thoroughly in the whole party.

As there can be no other idea than the leader's in our party founded and trained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so no other work method and style than the leader's work method are tolerated. However, the old work method and style still remain in the party, doing harm to party work.

If the party fails to eliminate the old work method and style, it will gradually lose the support and trust of the people's masses and estrange itself from them and, in the long run, undergo difficulties. We should decisively put an end to the old work method and style, bearing in mind that correcting the method and style of party work is a serious problem decisive of the fate of the party and the revolution.

In order to correct the work method and style officials should establish a revolutionary mass viewpoint and acquire popular traits of personality. Party workers are out-and-out defenders of the interests of the working class and other people's masses and are their faithful servants. Party workers should regard the subordinates and the masses as their true revolutionary comrades, love them wholeheartedly, share the bitter and the sweet with them and mutely devote everything to them.

If they are to improve the method and style of party work, they should acquire the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work. These are unique ones which embody the requirements of the chuche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in everything and making everything serve him. Only when we deeply understand this theory and methodology can we conduct work with people properly and skillfully solve all problems of reeducating and mobilizing the masses.

We should remember that if a working-class party fails to overcome bureaucratic and administrative tendencies, it will be disqualified for leading the revolution, so we should continue to wage a stubborn struggle to eliminate the old work method completely. We should thus make our party a mother party which is always boundlessly faithful to the working class and the people's masses and the standard bearer of the masses which is united with them and powerfully propels the revolution and construction forward at the head of them.

The success so far scored in party building firmly guarantees the bright future of our party and revolution. Broad vistas are now opened up before our party, and our revolutionary struggle becomes more fruitful. We should never rest on our laurels but continue to fight vigorously for a fresh victory. Hewing out the revolutionary road through struggle is our party's traditional revolutionary trait. We should keep on fighting unyieldingly along the road of revolution started on Mount Paekdu and thus bring to successful completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, the cause of socialism and communism.

Victory and glory are always in store for our party and people fighting for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the intelligent leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM CHONG-IL'S PURGE REPORTEDLY UNDERWAY

SK220246 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Report from correspondent Chong Ku-chong in Tokyo -- TONGIL ILBO, a newspaper published by Korean residents in Japan, and sources well versed in North Korea have reported that a large-scale purge of clans opposing the Kim Chong-il faction in the party, the government and the army is now underway in various sectors in North Korea, that 200,000 Pyongyang citizens have been dispersed to local cities, including Chongjin, Wonsan and Hamhung, and that they have been mobilized to local construction sites.

Quoting a source well versed in the political situation in North Korea, the newspaper reported on 21 October that this large-scale purge has been launched by the Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u faction in an attempt to eliminate its opponents at a stroke, that this purge is being directed to the broad strata of factions representing Kim Il, who is under house arrest, the deceased Choe Hyon and Kim Song-ae, wife of Kim Il-song, and that this purge has created serious discord in the party, the government and the army in North Korea, leading to great chaos.

According to TONGIL ILBO, a great number of the Kim Il and Choe Hyon factions, especially military backbone cadres who have studied in the Soviet Union, are being purged on the pretext of eliminating nepotism. These backbone cadres, who demand the modernization of the army, oppose the Lin Biao-type theory of people's war, which the Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u faction supports, and criticize the faction's policy for communizing South Korea by heightening tension, leading to pistol and rifle shooting between the two opposing factions at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

The newspaper reported that localism is used as an excuse for suppressing those from Hamgyong Province and those who have been repatriated from Japan, and that the brunt of the criticism of nepotism is directed toward the Kim Song-ae and Kim Yong-chu. Kim Chong-il contributed a long treatise to the 17 October edition of NODONG SINMUN in which he calls for waging a struggle against these three principles.

COMMENT DECLINED ON REPORT OF DPRK-U.S. TRADE

SK220822 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 22 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Friday declined to comment on a published report that North Korea and the United States have engaged in direct bilateral trade since 1979.

One South Korean Foreign Ministry official, however, said privately that the Seoul government had no knowledge of such trade, (whether it existed or not).

The report, contained in the latest issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a weekly news magazine published in Hong Kong, quoted U.S. Commerce Department figures obtained in Tokyo, listing the two-way U.S.-North Korean trade volume in 1979-1981 as 310,000 U.S. dollars.

North Korea, with which Washington does not maintain diplomatic relations, is one of the four countries to which American exports were embargoed for political reasons. The other three are Vietnam, Cambodia and Cuba.

U.S. URGED TO CONCENTRATE MORE ON NORTH PACIFIC

SK210913 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Change in Military Situation in Northern Pacific"]

[Excerpts] The large-scale mobilization training of the U.S. Navy staged in the northern Pacific, including the East Sea, early this month is of significance in the U.S. review and strengthening of measures to cope with changes taking place in the military balance in this sea zone in last few years.

Recent changes in the military situation within the northern Pacific area began with the drastic reinforcement of the Soviet Army in the Far East. The USSR has deployed SS-20 tactical nuclear missiles and more than 90 "Backfire" strategic bombers in addition to 46 divisions -- 1 million ground forces -- along the border of Communist China and USSR. The number of SS-20's in this area is one-third of the total of the 300 which the USSR has deployed for actual war. However, the focus of the reinforcement of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East has been in its navy.

The U.S. request for Japan to take defense responsibility for sea transportation routes within 1,000 sea miles of the Japanese mainland is based on the increased danger from the Soviet Pacific fleet. When Japan takes charge of defending the sea transportation routes within 1,000 sea miles of mainland Japan, it can defend the three channels that the Soviet Pacific fleet frequently transits, while checking the operation of Soviet submarines and "Backfire" bombers, and it makes emergency transportation of war material and manpower possible.

However another unexpected "mighty enemy" appeared in the war zone of the northern Pacific even before the U.S.-Japan joint study of this question has concluded. It is the submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) of Communist China. The SLBM is one of the three strategic weapons in modern warfare, together with the ICBM and "Backfire" bombers. Communist China, following the United States, the USSR, Great Britain and France, has become a nation possessing SLBM. Thus, its navy moved in one leap to an "ocean navy" from a "shore navy," with Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam in mind.

When we take into consideration such an emergency as the worsening of U.S.-Communist China relations in accordance with the changes in the situation of the Far East, reconciliation between Communist China and USSR and outbreak of another war on the Korean Peninsula, Communist China's navy's possession of SLBM is a military danger to Korea, the United States and Japan.

In view of this, it is urgent to strengthen the U.S. military forces in the Pacific, particularly its naval forces. Nevertheless, the United States has not revised its strategy of giving priority to deploying the main force of the Seventh Fleet, the tactical air force in the Far East and the Marines, in the Middle East and on the Indian Ocean front.

We cannot but be disappointed at the mobilization training conducted in the East Sea if it were merely a test operation to cope with the Soviet threat in the northern Pacific on the premise that importance is still attached to the Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

We will be greatly stimulated, however, if the training was a demonstration of the preferential interest of the United States in the northern Pacific and had the objective of giving advance warning against military adventures by the USSR and North Korea. We hope that the United States, paying attention to the strength of the Soviet Pacific fleet and changes in Communist China's navy, revises its policy so as to give priority to the northern Pacific.

LAWMAKERS QUESTION MILITARY TIES WITH JAPAN

SK160910 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] The National Assembly Defense Committee, holding the first interpellation of the 13 Standing Committees, proceeded with an open conference, breaking the past custom of holding a closed meeting. The meeting was brisk with ten lawmakers participating in the interpellations of the first day.

That day, assemblymen from both the ruling and opposition parties showed unanimous, extraordinary concern about the military relations between Korea and Japan. Lawmakers Chong Chin-kil, Kim No-sik and Kim Tok-kyu of the Democratic Korea Party asked: "Why Are the government's measures for military relations between Korea and Japan contradictory, with both cooperation and danger?" "What is the relationship between the U.S.-Japan military cooperation system and Korea-U.S. military cooperation system?" and other questions.

Assemblyman Pak Kyong-sok of the Democratic Justice Party showed his interest in the attitude of the Japanese side toward the defense of the Western pacific sea route, quoting the remarks of the captain of the aircraft carrier "Midway" that "I only saw Japan's oil tankers on the all sides while cruising the Indian Ocean. I had mixed feelings when I thought of increasing unemployment in the United States and Japan's economic growth."

In connection with the issue of reducing the defense budget, lawmaker Yun Sok-min of the Korea National Party urged government prudence, saying, "the economic factor is important. However, we should not neglect security questions concerning the strategic plan of the military."

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS PROPOSED FOR PACIFIC SUMMIT

SK150158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok, noting many Pacific nations have already responded favorably to President ChonTu-hwan's proposal for a Pacific summit, yesterday said that the government will launch multilateral diplomatic efforts to realize the initiative. In testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Yi said that the United States, Canada, and ASEAN countries have generally shown favorable responses to the initiative.

Recalling his recent talks in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the minister said that the United States remains unchanged in its defense commitment to Korea.

He said that relations between Korea and the United States have been reinforced in the wake of President Chon's visit to Washington last year, U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Seoul last April and many commemorative events for the centennial of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Touching on ties between Seoul and Tokyo, Yi said that diplomatic efforts will be exerted to have Japan correct its distorted history textbooks, since the Tokyo government has already pledged to take responsibility for correction.

"No progress has been made in negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo over the economic cooperation issue, but the government plans to address the outstanding issue, taking time and watching changes in bilateral relations," he said.

The foreign minister further told the committee:

-- France and Korea have reached an understanding that Paris will not give diplomatic recognition to North Korea.

-- The recent visit to Beijing by Kim Il-song and Chinese leaders' visit to Pyongyang in April are considered to heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula.

-- Increased efforts will be made to frustrate Pyongyang's anti-Seoul maneuverings expected on the occasion of the nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi in March.

The Foreign Affairs Committee was one of the six committees convened to hear briefings from ministries on their policy programs for next year.

MUSEUMS COUNCIL TO MOVE TO ROK; USSR AT MEETING

SK220412 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Kyongju/YONHAP -- The meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Museums held on 21 October at Tokyu Hotel in Kyongju with the participation of representatives of the five countries of India, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan and the Soviet Union has decided to propose a move of its regional headquarters in Asia from New Delhi to Seoul at the General Assembly of the International Council of Museums to be held in December this year in Paris.

CHON STRESSES POLICE ROLE FOR NATION'S SAFETY

SK220607 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on the National Police to renovate the way it renders services in order to increase public confidence and build a fresh image as modern police.

He emphasized that the role of the police is grave as the international climate is uncertain and the nation is under the constant threat of the hostile communist regime in the North. "We should establish a firm foundation and stockpile national potential to protect the nation from any external influence," the chief executive said.

Addressing a ceremony marking the 37th national police day held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, Chon said that all the countries in the world are now making all-out efforts to boost their economic interests.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop read the presidential message.

The president recalled that the current international situation is similar to the one shortly before World War I and II. Stressing the role of the national police, he said that "the police should perform their duty well to maintain law and order and to help construct a just, welfare society."

He noted that police workloads have recently become heavier as criminal acts are rising as a result of spreading mammonism and rapid urbanization.

To cope with this changing situation, he said, modernization of the police force should be realized as quickly as possible.

President Chon highly praised various efforts rendered by the police to renovate image and improve operations.

Following the ceremony, the chief executive hosted a luncheon for 17 police leaders at Chongwadae. He asked the police to work out proper measures to help keep foreign travelers safe during trips in the country.

Calling for the promotion of a law-abiding spirit, Chon said those who instigate social unrest by violating laws will be subject to severe punishment under pertinent laws, irrespective of their social position and rank.

PUBLIC INFORMATION MINISTER ON ROLE OF PRESS

SK220111 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] At a meeting of the National Assembly Culture and Public Information Committee held on 20 October, Minister of Culture and Public Information Yi Chin-hui said that he will not so adjust the government's public relations as to cause some people to worry, and that he is working toward adjusting the press to develop itself by achieving freedom and by discharging responsibility.

He said that the sound critical role of the press is needed for the development of the country. He added that the unsound, negative and erroneous critical role of the press is being corrected through discussion by the press itself.

RIFT BETWEEN HUN SEN, HOR NAM HONG GROUPS REPORTED

SK210139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Phnom Penh regime is being hit by serious bickering between a "pro-Hanoi hardcore faction" of Foreign Minister Hun Sen and a group of technocrats led by ex-deputy Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong, high-placed Khmer defectors told THE NATION yesterday.

Most of the technocrats were freshly recruited to run foreign affairs because of their past experience following the ouster of the Pol Pot regime by Vietnamese forces and are now department and division chiefs, they said.

The defectors said Hong was stripped of his cabinet portfolio and moved to Moscow to take up his ambassadorship early this year as a result of the rift. They said they believed the transfer, ordered by Hun Sen, was part of his attempt to bar Hong from rising to the top post at the Foreign Ministry.

"Hun Sen feared that he would be replaced by Hong, as his qualifications are nowhere near the background of Hong, who was an official in the Foreign Ministry when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was in power, and later ambassador to Cuba in the Pol Pot regime," the defectors said.

Hong was recently moved to Warsaw to take up a new diplomatic assignment there, SPK, the official radio station of the Vietnamese-backed regime, reported late last week. Hun Sen also rejected Hong's application for membership with the Kampuchean communist party and gave his rival no power, Hong was quoted by the defectors as saying.

The defectors said that Hong had complained to this aides about his frustrations while trying to be subservient to Hun Sen for fear of his superior's power while he was deputy foreign minister during 1979 and this year.

The disputes between Sen and Hong sometimes appeared trivial to officials of the ministry, and among them was Sen's order to delete the name of Hor Nam Bora, Hong's son, from the list of the students to pursue their studies in East Germany, the defectors said. They said Hong was upset and embarrassed by the order, as he had earlier received permission from the East German Government for his son to continue his political and diplomatic study in the country. They also said Hong had been trying to get his son back to the Foreign Ministry. Hor Nam Bora was dismissed from the ministry in mid-1981 after having damaged an official car. He was formerly an official interpreter attached to the ministry, according to the sources. Hun Sen then turned down Hong's request for leave for fear that the scandal would be exposed. He arranged for Hong's son to study in Hungary as a compromise, the defectors said. They also quoted Hong as charging Sen in 1981 with having spread rumours that Hor Nam Bora was not a trustworthy person because of his Chinese origin.

The defectors also named some of Sen's followers in the Foreign Ministry. They include Pen Ien, chief of the Management Department; Nguon Phan Sophon, chief of the Consulate Department; and Sen's relatives, which the defectors claimed totaled about 20. The sources said Sen's followers, particularly Ien and Sophon, were against Hong's faction, dubbed "the neo-revolutionary group." "The two would not conceal their dissatisfaction when they were instructed by the educated officials," they said.

They said that nepotism and corruption were widespread in the Foreign Ministry, charging that Sen had given important posts to his relatives, although they were not qualified for the jobs. The relatives included Sen's two brothers-in-law, Nim Chandara and Meas Savandi, who is deputy chief of the Management Department. Sen's father was also given a post at the Foreign Ministry, although he would show up there only to receive his salary, the defectors claimed.

VIETNAMESE DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS CONDEMNED

BK220715 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
21 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "No One Will Buy the Le Duan Vietnamese Aggressors' Spoiled Goods"]

[Text] Because of their defeat and impasse both on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the use of their deceitful and tricky diplomatic maneuvers in Southeast Asia and the international arena, and because they have been shamefully disgraced, exposed and condemned by the world at the United Nations, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors ordered their puppets in Vientiane to carry out deceitful and tricky diplomatic activities on their behalf.

Recently, the Le Duan Vietnamese ordered Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister of the Vientiane puppet regime, to go to Japan and ask that country to persuade the ASEAN countries to accept the Vietnamese tricks of an international conference on Southeast Asia and the establishment of a buffer or security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is too flagrant for anyone to accept and the Vietnamese cannot hide this.

As for their tricks of a regional or international conference on Southeast Asia and the establishment of a buffer or security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, these are old and disgraced maneuvers which have been exposed and discarded to the dustbin many times by Southeast Asian and other peace- and justice-loving countries. So the Vietnamese have repackaged these moldy and spoiled goods with new labels and ordered the Vientiane puppet to peddle them. Despite this, the goods still carry the Vietnamese stench. No one wants them.

The regional countries, like peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, realize that to accept these Vietnamese tricks is tantamount to legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and accepting it as a fait accompli. This is why these countries repeatedly rejected the Vietnamese maneuvers.

At the current UN General Assembly the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is being forcefully exposed and condemned. The Vietnamese aggressor troops are being demanded to withdraw from Kampuchea unconditionally and in accordance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions. And again, when the puppet Khamphai Boupha peddled the spoiled and poisonous goods of the Vietnamese at the latter's order, the Japanese foreign minister told him that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea immediately and let Kampuchea decide its own destiny. The withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a necessary prior condition to be fulfilled to solve the Kampuchean problem peacefully.

This is a slap in the face of the Hanoi Vietnamese liars and their puppets who stubbornly persist in ignoring the world's demands and who are struggling to continue their war of aggression to control Kampuchean territory and continue to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet masters, in Southeast Asia.

If the Vietnamese stubbornly persist in going against the world's demands and the UN General Assembly's resolutions, they certainly cannot escape from being appropriately punished by the world and they will suffer the final and shameful defeat like previous antiworld and expansionist aggressors.

ACTIVITIES OF SIHANOUK AT UN SESSION REPORTED

Meets Mali Foreign Minister

BK210308 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT
20 Oct 82

[Text] On 14 October Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly, received His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs of Mali, at his residence in New York.

On behalf of His Excellency Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, the Malian foreign minister informed the samdech of the Malian leader's invitation to make an official visit to Mali -- a friend of Kampuchea. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, gladly accepted this friendly invitation.

The samdech recalled the brotherly and cordial relations which exist with the distinguished Malian leader and the constant support of the Republic of Mali and its great people for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence and freedom. The Kampuchean people and the samdech cannot forget the splendid and admirable solidarity of Mali and its people during the national liberation struggle of 1970-75. The Malian foreign minister happily congratulated the progress of the Kampuchean people's struggle, particularly the ever growing victories of the Kampuchean people in the international arena.

Attending the talks were His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Mali; and His Excellency Seydou Traore, Malian permanent representative at the United Nations. The talk was held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Reception for DPRK Delegation

BK220250 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 16 October in New York, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly, and Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk hosted a reception in honor of His Excellency Kim Chung-il, vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK delegation attending the meeting of foreign ministers from the nonaligned countries which was recently held at the UN Headquarters.

His Excellency Han Si-hae, DPRK permanent observer at the United Nations, and other Korean diplomats were invited to attend the reception. His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation also attended.

In his address, the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea, greeted the DPRK under the lofty leadership of President Kim Il-song, who has actively and constantly supported the cause of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. His Excellency Kim Chung-il welcomed the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and wished success to the just national cause which the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea are presently courageously defending.

The reception was held in a cordial atmosphere reflecting the good friendship and solidarity between Democratic Kampuchea and the DPRK.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS AT UN SESSION

Meeting With Romulo

BK160805 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] At the United Nations on 7 October, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met with His Excellency Romulo, Philippine foreign minister and permanent representative to the United Nations.

The heads of the two countries' diplomatic affairs departments exchanged views on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia and various issues on the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly. Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed gratitude to His Excellency Romulo for his contribution to the national cause that the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government are struggling to fulfill.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. Accompanying Khieu Samphan during this meeting were Mrs Ieng Thirith, Keat Chhon and Thiounn Prasith.

Other 7 Oct Meetings

BK170956 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] On 7 October His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met and had separate conversations in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with the foreign ministers of Fiji, Yugoslavia and Barbados. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, particularly the situation in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, where the Hanoi administration has carried out a war of aggression and genocide for 4 years.

During his meeting with His Excellency Mosese Qionibaravi, Fiji's foreign minister, Vice President Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people, expressed high appreciation for the firm and active support of the government and people of Fiji to the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national liberation and independence under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Khieu Samphan also expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Kampuchea and Fiji.

During his meeting with Vice President Khieu Samphan, His Excellency Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, reiterated the unwavering support of the Yugoslav people and government for the Kampuchean people's just cause. The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs also expressed the conviction that the Kampuchean people's struggle will certainly overcome all obstacles and achieve final victory.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound thanks to the friendly Yugoslav people and their government and leaders for giving their noble support to the just struggle in the international arena of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He said that this support has contributed significantly to the defense of the Kampuchean people's just cause.

During the meeting between the heads of the foreign affairs departments of Kampuchea and Barbados, His Excellency Louis Tull, minister of external affairs of Barbados, paid great attention to the current situation in Kampuchea -- the victim of foreign aggression. He reiterated the Barbados Government's firm support for the just struggle for the defense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed satisfaction for and highly appraised the support given by Barbados. He expressed profound thanks to the Barbados Government and people.

Meets Haitian, Lesotho Ministers

BK200743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] On 11 October Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, separately had talks with His Excellency Jean-Robert, minister of foreign affairs of Haiti, and His Excellency Charles Dube Molapo, minister of foreign affairs of Lesotho. During the talks, Khieu Samphan briefed his guests on the situation of the Kampuchean people's and Democratic Kampuchean Government's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The foreign minister of Haiti reaffirmed the total support of his government for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in particular for defending the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and supporting the UN General Assembly's resolutions demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The foreign minister of Lesotho affirmed that his country's government will continue to provide constant support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the Governments of Haiti and Lesotho for their precious support.

Meets Senegal Foreign Minister

BK210405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On 11 October, at the UN Headquarters, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had a cordial and friendly talk with His Excellency [H.E.] Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs of Senegal, accompanied by H.E. Massamba Sarre, Senegal's permanent representative at the United Nations.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed to H.E. Moustapha Niasse the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the government and the president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, for providing active and constant assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors. Vice President Khieu Samphan also thanked Ambassador Massamba Sarre, chairman of the Special Commission of the International Conference on Kampuchea, who has incessantly made efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

H.E. Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse affirmed that the support of the people and Government of Senegal for the just struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea will be increasingly more active. His excellency expressed the conviction that foreign troops certainly will not be able to control Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea will surely brave every obstacle and will win the final victory.

Vice President Khieu Samphan and Foreign Minister Niasse expressed satisfaction at the ever growing good relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Ambassador Hing Un, accredited to Mali, was also present at the talk.

Meets With African Leaders

BK220336 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 14 October His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, had separate cordial talks with the foreign ministers of the Central African Republic and Niger to exchange views on problems relating to mutual interests and, in particular, on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

In his talk with His Excellency Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambala, minister of foreign affairs of the Central African Republic, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the gratitude of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people to His Excellency President Kolingba, the government and the people of the Central African Republic, who have resolutely and actively assisted and supported our just struggle. His Excellency Yambala reaffirmed the firm support of the Central African Republic for the just national cause of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Khieu Samphan and Foreign Minister Yambala expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

In his talk with His Excellency Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs of Niger, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the Government of Niger and President Seyni Kountche for the active and constant assistance and support of the government and people of Niger.

His Excellency the foreign minister of Niger affirmed that his country will continue to firmly support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea until the final victory.

Khieu Samphan and Foreign Minister Diallo expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between Democratic Kampuchea and Niger.

Other Meetings

BK190325 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] As part of his activities to meet foreign ministers of friendly countries attending the 37th UN General Assembly, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, separately met and held talks with His Excellency (Francis Saemala), foreign minister of the Solomons; His Excellency Rabbie Namaliu, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea; and His Excellency Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of the Maldives.

Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed profound gratitude of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and people to the governments and peoples of all the friendly countries for their active and sustained assistance and support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the war of aggression and racial extermination of the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities.

Vice President Khieu Samphan affirmed to the foreign ministers of all the friendly countries that their assistance and support not only have great moral and political significance, but also contribute directly to the struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, forcing the latter to implement the just resolutions of the UN General Assembly by withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free election held under the supervision of the United Nations.

The foreign ministers of the friendly countries -- Papua New Guinea, the Solomons and the Maldives -- reaffirmed their resolute support for the just struggle of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and people to completely liberate the country. The three foreign ministers also welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and expressed their conviction on the victory of the just cause of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and people -- a victory which will contribute to peace and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia.

SITTHI ON ASEAN ECONOMIC PROJECTS, KAMPUCHEA

BK220213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] ASEAN economic projects have gathered momentum and "are now on the verge of take-off," Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the London Royal Institute of International Affairs earlier this month.

In a speech given in London at the institute, which has produced many British statesmen, ACM Sitthi said that many of the joint ASEAN cooperative projects will soon start its operations. "The first large-scale ASEAN industrial project, the urea project in North Sumatra, Indonesia, will come onstream by late next year. Not long after that, the ammonia and urea project in Sarawak, Malaysia, will start operations. The rock salt-soda ash project in Thailand and the copper fabrication project in the Philippines are in the final stages of consideration," ACM Sitthi said in his speech.

In addition, the minister said, ASEAN is also pursuing two other industrial cooperation schemes that were initiated by the private sector. The first is the ASEAN industrial complementation scheme, whereby member countries can exchange complementary trade on specified processed or manufactured products on an agreed package. The second one is the ASEAN industrial joint venture, where products will receive the same privileges of intra-ASEAN tariff preference as with the first scheme, he said.

The minister's speech also touched on Kampuchea. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, he said, has been trying to find a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean problem for the past four years. But he stressed that "this solution cannot, however, be the simple acceptance of a fait accompli as advocated in some quarters... This does not mean that ASEAN stands rigid on the Kampuchean problem. On the contrary, ASEAN has been active in trying to find ways and means for Vietnam to get out of the Kampuchean quagmire.

"It was ASEAN which pushed for the International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981. The declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea also were worded so that the interests of Vietnam were fully taken care of," ACM Sitthi told the British audience.

ROMANIAN GROUP OFFERS TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW, AID

BK220343 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A Romanian Government mission led by the Romanian deputy minister of machine-building industries paid a courtesy call on the Thai deputy commerce minister yesterday at the Ministry of Commerce. The Romanian delegates expressed interest in providing technical know-how and equipment for the development of Thailand's fertilizer complex on the eastern seaboard. Romania wishes also to assist Thailand in development projects and the construction industries as set in the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan. During his stay in Thailand, the Romanian deputy minister will also meet with authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Board of Investment and the Ministry of Industry.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION ACCORD WITH FRG FIRM CITED

BK220335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) has signed a joint venture agreement with a West German aircraft manufacturer, Rhein Flugzeugbau, to produce training planes for a period of five years from 1982 to 1986, a senior official said yesterday. Under the agreement signed in August, a total of 47 "Fantrainer" aircraft will be manufactured. Production will begin in 1984 for seven aircraft, 22 in the following year and 18 in 1986, said Air Marshal Wichit Chuangchot, director of the Aeronautical Engineering Department.

The aircraft will be equipped with light weapons at the wings. Fantrainer aircraft can also act as forward air guides in addition to being used in training for air force pilots, he said.

The agreement also calls for joint production between the RTAF and West German firm. However, RTAF is allowed to manufacture parts, spares and assemble Fantrainers for sale to domestic buyers and other ASEAN countries. The RTAF can also provide maintenance service for the Fantrainers, he said.

The project has been designed to enable the RTAF to attain self-reliance in developing technology in different fields. "Before we begin this project, we would hold another round of talks which would be completed as soon as possible," Air Marshal Wichit said. Representing the RTAF is Chief of Staff ACM Arun Phromthep, who heads a committee formed to develop the capability of the RTAF.

Meanwhile, a senior air force officer said yesterday that the Fantrainer caught the RTAF attention since 1975. A number of RTAF officials had visited several countries and later decided to propose the project to Rhein Flugzeugbau for joint manufacturing.

"At present, we have a Fantrainer prototype. We also buy the patent from the Germans for domestic manufacturing, which will help save a lot of budget," said secretary of the RTAF group Captain Prasoet Sachukon. "This aircraft is among the most modern ones and will enable RTAF pilots to cope with future generations of aircraft," he said.

'CORRECT' ATTITUDE TOWARD SRV REFUGEES URGED

BK220319 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] A senior army official yesterday called on the Thai people to correct their attitude toward the Vietnamese refugees in Thailand to lessen the tensions between them.

Deputy Chief of Staff of the Second Army Region [SAR] Col Charuai Nimidith said many of the offsprings of the Vietnamese refugees who came here since the Dien Bien Phu era have developed strong bonds with Thailand. "...We should not be suspicious of every Vietnamese refugee," he told a press conference at the Headquarters of the Supreme Command. He said the SAR has implemented a long-term plan to create better understanding between the Vietnamese refugees and government authorities. Between June and July this year, he said, 1,934 Vietnamese refugees in many northeastern provinces were invited to meetings with SAR on 18 occasions. He said the meetings were designed to bridge the gap with the refugees.

There are now about 60,000 Vietnamese refugees living in border provinces in the north-east, including Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Udon Thani and Sakhon Nakhon. They are allowed to take up a limited range of professions to earn their living, but their movements are restricted by local authorities.

Col Charuai said Thailand was convinced that Hanoi will not accept these people back. "And in the end they will be a major problem we have to face. But the reality is that some of them are still loyal to Vietnam. And if we don't make a correct approach to solve the problem, they could become a threat to our country," he said. Negotiations between Thailand and Hanoi for repatriation of the Vietnamese refugees have broken down after several rounds of talks.

Meanwhile, Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) said yesterday Thailand had called on Western and donor countries to continue their aid for refugee programmes in Thailand during the on-going annual conference on refugees in Geneva.

Maj Gen Fuangchaloei, who accompanied Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Prasong Sunsiri to the conference and returned yesterday, said the participants took note of the Thai appeal. Representatives of the United States, he said, had assured Prasong that his country will continue its support for Thailand over the problem of refugees. Prasong is still in Geneva to attend the conference.

CPT REPORTEDLY PLANNING TO RESUME VOPT BROADCASTS

BK211419 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 17-23 Oct 82 pp 12, 13

[Article: "Revival of CPT Mouthpiece, All-Out Effort"]

[Text] Early last week the BBC quoted an informed source in the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] as saying that the CPT mouthpiece, the Voice of the People of Thailand [VOPT] radio station, which was closed down 3 years ago, will soon return on the air with full-scale operations, expanding the transmission to include a program in English in addition to programs in Thai and hilltribe dialects.

The CPT radio station, which was located in Kumming Province in southern China, broadcast for more than 17 years before stopping its transmission without notice on 11 July 1979. An announcer said that the suspension of transmissions would be only temporary, but it was later learned that the station was closed because of pressure from the then government of Gen Kriangsak Chamanan on the Chinese Government, which was seeking to improve relations with Thailand. The CPT lost its major mouthpiece as a result.

Four days after the closure of the radio, the CPT began transmitting news through a morse code service called the NEWS AGENCY OF THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAILAND [SAMNKA KHAO SIANG PRACHACHON HAENG PRATHET THAI--SSPT]. This system is more complicated because the news has to be decoded, printed and then distributed to cadres and front members. The CPT still depends on this method of information distribution, however. According to official sources, the news agency is based along the Thai-Lao border in Pua District, Nan Province,

Government officials, therefore, cast doubt on the BBC report. However, they admit that the CPT has made efforts to resume the VOPT radio service, especially now that the CPT is politically losing ground to the government. Part of the reason for this is the limitations imposed by its lack of an effective propaganda machine.

In fact, the CPT's efforts to reassert its self-reliance go back as far as 1980, shortly after its radio station was closed. According to official reports, radio service cadres in various organizational units were instructed by the party leadership to listen to frequency transmission tests which it ran in the morning, afternoon and at night. "They transmitted by counting from 1 to 10. The test was repeated about three times at an interval of 3-4 days each time. The result was not satisfactory and it did not reach very far," the source told SU ANAKHOT, adding that it was believed the test station was in Nan Province, like the morse station.

There was progress in the transmission tests made at the beginning of 1981. The clandestine radio station transmitted a musical program on a trial basis a total of three times. However, the results were not satisfactory. Late last year there was a report confirming that the CPT had set up a radio station with a transmitting power of 1 kilowatt at Headquarters 635, which is located in the southern part of Nan Province, in Pua District. The radio started trial broadcasts on 20 November 1981 with programs being carried from 1600 to 1830 and once again during the night.

Evidence of the CPT's efforts to revive its radio service are the materials, including radio transmitters and electricity generators using power from waterfalls confiscated by the authorities as the result of suppression operations under the Suriyaphong plan launched in Nan and Chiang Rai Provinces in the middle of March with the aim of wiping out communist Stronghold No 7 in Doi Phachi. Authorities earlier confiscated materials of the same kind at a checkpoint in Nakhon Thai District, Phitsanulok Province, while they were being transported to Hin Rong Kla stronghold.

"Radio transmitters of the CPT are mainly of 1-kilowatt power, which can cover a radius of 500 km or more. They are generally set up in areas with big waterfalls which can provide electric power all year round," stated a military official, who added that he believed the CPT used several transmitters in various parts of the country to relay the signals so that the entire country could receive the program.

Another source told SU ANAKHOT that the CPT clandestine radio station transmitted a music program on a trial run during March this year to prevent officials from intercepting the transmission. The test was repeated three times and lasted for about 15 minutes each time, from 0645 to 0700, on the 31- and 49-meter bands. The result of the trial run was satisfactory. Although the signal strength was comparatively low, the reception was reportedly better than expected in several areas.

It must be said that the CPT has to do everything possible now to improve its position from the present low. It would be an achievement in this direction if the CPT could resume broadcasts by its mouthpiece, since that would prove that the CPT is not losing the battle as the government has claimed. The government, however, is itself doing everything it can to block such an effort by the CPT.

DEPUTY MINISTER THAWI DENIES CORRUPTION CHARGES

BK220355 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Controversial Deputy Commerce Minister Thawi Kraikup declared yesterday he is not going to bow to mounting pressure for him to resign while challenging his critics to produce proof of his alleged corruption in the insurance firm scandal.

Thawi, who cut short his U.S. trip and flew back to Bangkok yesterday morning, told a press conference at the Commerce Ministry that he did not "gain a single baht" in approving the establishment of the seven new insurance companies. His statement came within hours after an opposition party began a campaign to drum up support for the reopening of the House to grill the minister.

Leader of the Social Action Party (SAP) M.R. Khukrit Pramot, in his first reaction to the controversy, yesterday called on Premier Prem Tinsulanon to be "decisive" in handling the case. "It's now left to the premier to take action. It may lead to an ouster (of Thawi). But if he is innocent, the government should tell the public so," he said, adding that any changes would not lead to a cabinet reshuffle. Defending Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi, M.R. Khukrit said there was no reason for the minister to quit over the incident "because he has done nothing wrong."

Asked by a reporter whether he will resign under mounting pressure, Thawi said: "I don't understand what kind of rumours you are talking about now." Thawi was accused of receiving kick-backs from the seven insurance firms for which he signed permissions to operate a few months back. Denying the charges, Thawi challenged his critics to come up with definite proof of his alleged corruption. He claimed that his approval for the establishments of the insurance firms was based on the policy to mobilize funds in the private sector and to create more employment opportunities. Thawi claimed that he personally signed the approval for all the seven insurance firms and Punmi had nothing to do with it. He dismissed charges that he financially benefitted from the insurance firms, saying: "I don't know how to [word indistinct] it. I really don't know." When asked whether he would offer to be investigated by the Counter-Corruption Commission (CCC) to clear himself, he said: "What have I done wrong? I have received no benefits and there is no need for an investigation."

VNA REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION' ON ATTACK PLANS

OW211805 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 21 -- Radio Beijing yesterday quoted the Thai Army's command as alleging that Vietnam had moved more heavy weapons to the Thai-Kampuchean border and is preparing for a new attack in that region. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject that ill-intentioned fabrication.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO CUBA

Texts of Treaty, Communique

For the texts of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and Cuba and the SRV-Cuba joint communique on the occasion of the Truong Chinh visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 22 October Latin America DAILY REPORT.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK220800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 22 October editorial: "New Developments in the Relations of Cooperation and Friendship Between Vietnam and Cuba"]

[Text] The official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba of our party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh achieved fine results. The Vietnam-Cuba joint communique says: The Vietnamese delegation was accorded a warm, cordial and grand welcome by the Cuban party, state and people and by Comrade Fidel Castro himself. Comrade Truong Chinh and our party-state delegation held talks with Comrade Fidel Castro and the Cuban party-state delegation in an atmosphere filled with solidarity and friendship. They totally agreed on all matters concerning the relations between the two parties and the two countries as well as on all international matters, and the Vietnam-Cuba Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship was signed. This visit was a significant contribution to further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

As Chairman Truong Chinh put it: Our party-state delegation felt great pleasure and pride at having met our old comrades-in-arms who share the same cause, and are also our close and wonderful brothers.

During the delegation's visit to Cuba, wherever it went, from Havana to Holguin and Santiago de Cuba, it witnessed the many vivid manifestations of the militant solidarity which has bound the two peoples together during the struggle against their common enemies, namely, the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, for the lofty goals of our time which are peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Each historic site and place the delegation visited left it with deep impressions of the indomitable fighting traditions and the enthusiastic and creative working spirit of the fraternal Cuban people, who have scored many wonderful achievements in all respects.

Chairman Truong Chinh, on behalf of our party, state and people, had the honor of conferring the Gold Star Order -- the highest medal of our state -- on Comrade Fidel Castro, the esteemed leader of the working class and the fraternal people of Cuba, an outstanding fighter of the world communist and national liberation movements, and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. Chairman Truong Chinh also had the honor of receiving from Comrade Fidel Castro the highest medal of Cuba, named after Jose Marti -- a great national hero and the first Cuban to have sown the seeds of close friendship between Cuba and Vietnam.

Every word of Comrade Fidel Castro will always be engraved in the hearts of the Vietnamese people and will be a great encouragement for us. Fidel Castro hailed the exemplary solidarity and the unbreakable close friendship between the two countries and the two peoples who have bravely gone through many fierce struggles to regain independence and freedom and to advance toward socialism. He said: In the recent past, no country could outdo Vietnam in its great contributions to the cause of independence and liberation of various nations.

For this reason, I said once before, and will continue to repeat: For Vietnam, the Cubans are willing to give their own blood. As in the past, during the days of the war, the Vietnamese cause will always occupy a sacred place in the hearts of the Cuban revolutionaries.

The two delegations of Vietnam and Cuba have reaffirmed that they would do their utmost to constantly consolidate and strengthen the relations between the two parties and the many state organs and mass and social organizations of the two countries through the expansion of contacts and the direct exchange of experiences.

The two delegations emphatically discussed the current tension in the world, especially in Southeast Asia and the Central American and Caribbean regions, and pointed out that the basis of the tense situation is the aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists, who are working hand in glove with the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership and other international reactionaries.

The two sides highly valued and totally supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives proposed by Comrade Brezhnev, and asserted the decisive importance of the close cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between Cuba and the Soviet Union, and of the great support and assistance given by the Soviet Union to each country in the cause of building and defending socialism.

The two countries asserted their determination to struggle for the success of a conference of the state or government leaders of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi in March 1983 in order to defend the Nonaligned Movement's basic goals of peace, national independence and international security.

Expressing our people's deep sentiments, our party-state delegation heartily praised the achievements of the Cuban revolution in economic construction, in cultural and social development and in the strengthening of national defense. It also heartily hailed Cuba for its correct and sensible foreign policy, which is a bright example of the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, and for its great contributions to pushing ahead the world revolution, especially for its effective contributions to the Nonaligned Movement.

We strongly condemn the hostile U.S. policy against Cuba and are firmly convinced that despite the existing difficulties and the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers, military threats and economic embargo, Cuba will be able to continue to overcome new ordeals and move forward to achieve new successes in socialist construction and national defense.

Our party-state delegation expressed its sincere and deep gratitude to the party, state and people of Cuba for their support and assistance to our people in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We thank Cuba for placing such value in the exceptional solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and for its strong support for the peace initiatives proposed by the three Indochinese countries to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With great elation, our people welcome the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba. This is a shining new success marking new developments in the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba. As was clearly pointed out in the joint communique, this treaty charts the basic guidelines for further developing all-round relations between the two fraternal countries in the cause of building socialism and communism, as well as in their common struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Following its visit to the Soviet Union, this visit to Cuba of our party-state delegation served as a strong confirmation of the policy adopted by our Fifth VCP Congress to regard the promotion of close friendship and further cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as a prime target in the foreign policies of our party and state. This is a guarantee of the success of our people's cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism and a positive contribution to strengthening and consolidating the socialist system for the sake of peace in the world.

TO HUU MEETS HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL GROUP

OW201838 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of Chairman Pham Van Dong, today warmly received the visiting delegation of the Central Commission of People's Control of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present on this occasion were Bui Quang Tao and Vu Duc, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Government Inspectorate. Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga was also present.

Vice-Chairman To Huu warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam, describing it as a fine expression of the friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He expressed high appreciation of the results of the working sessions between the two sides, and asked the delegation to convey the Vietnamese party, government and people's sincere and profound gratitude to the Hungarian party, government and people for their valuable support and assistance.

The head of the delegation, Jozsef Szakali, expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's efforts in building and defending socialist Vietnam. He said that the delegation had learnt much through Vietnam's control and inspection work and that he hoped for further cooperation between Hungary and Vietnam in this field.

PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO POLAND 6-16 OCT

OW201808 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dao Duy Tung, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its Commission for Propaganda and Training, paid a visit to Poland from October 6-16.

The delegation had working sessions with the Ideological, Information and External Relations Commissions of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, and other public offices, and toured some provinces and their industrial and agricultural institutions. During these meetings, the delegation was informed of the present situation in Poland and the tasks being carried out by the Polish people. The delegation also briefed its hosts of the present situation in Vietnam. On October 15, the delegation was warmly received by Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the P.U.W.P. C.C. and other senior party officials.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP TOURS AREAS HIT BY STORM

OW220036 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 21 -- A party and government delegation has over the past three days toured places hit by the storm "Nancy" in the central provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh.

The delegation was led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It had working meetings with the party and people's committees of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, and called at a number of badly damaged agricultural cooperatives, factories, offices, schools, hospitals and other establishments.

Do Muoi conveyed to the local people, especially the affected families, the sympathy of the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. He highly commended the local party and administrative organizations and people for their efforts in preventing and overcoming the consequences of the typhoon.

He said he believed that the people, armed forces and public employees of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh would strive to surmount all the temporary difficulties so as to bring life and production to normal as soon as possible.

AMBASSADOR TO UN COMMENTS ON EAST TIMOR DEBATE

BK160941 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Indonesia has stressed to the UN General Assembly that Fretelin in East Timor was not a genuine independence movement of the East Timor people. It was a movement of the Portuguese colonial regime. Using the right of reply at the 37th UN General Assembly session general debate yesterday, Ambassador Ali Alatas stated that the group was established in 1974 following the Portuguese revolution in the same year. The Portuguese colonial regime in 1975 openly assisted and encouraged Fretelin to seize the East Timor administration by armed force.

Ali Alatas said the decolonization process of the region has been carried out in accordance with the people's wishes to integrate with Indonesia. This situation can never be changed. Ambassador Ali Alatas also denied charges of famine and violation of human rights in East Timor.

DPRK EMBASSY DECLINES COMMENT ON DIALOGUE OFFER

BK191459 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 19 (AFP) -- The North Korean Embassy here today refused to comment on reports from Seoul that Indonesia had offered to host a dialogue between North and South Korea on a possible reunification between the two countries. A spokesman for the embassy said: "I am afraid I have nothing to say about the reports."

Answering a question he said his government had not been informed of the reported Indonesian offer.

The offer was reported to have been discussed between President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan when the former visited Seoul. The Indonesian leader left South Korea for Japan today for a three-day unofficial visit.

Indonesia, which has embassies in both Seoul and Pyangyang, is understood to support the proposed reunification between South and North Korea.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON LNG EXPORTS TO ROK

BK191607 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Indonesia has agreed to export 2 million tons of liquified natural gas [LNG] to South Korea each year. The agreement was reached during talks between President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul yesterday.

In his statement this morning on board the plane on his way from Seoul to Tokyo, Minister of State for Economy, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitisastro said that at first Indonesia planned to export only 1.6 million tons of LNG per year to South Korea, but increased the amount to 2 million tons per year. For this purpose, facilities will shortly be installed at the Arun project in Aceh to process the natural gas before it is sent to South Korea. The installation of the facilities will be done completely by the Indonesian side.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR SHARES SUHARTO'S VIEW ON PACIFIC SUMMIT

BK220521 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- Malaysian prime minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said in Bali he shared President Suharto's view that the proposed Pacific summit meeting should need further consideration and study, Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS reported today.

Dr. Mahathir was quoted as saying on the holiday island on his way home from Fiji that members of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) -- Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines -- were busy in dealing with ASEAN affairs.

The proposal for the Pacific summit came from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who discussed it with President Suharto when the Indonesian leader visited Seoul last weekend.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR VISITS PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Comments on CGDK

BK200910 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has expressed appreciation of the support and understanding rendered by Papua New Guinea to ASEAN's efforts to seek a comprehensive political solution to the question of Kampuchea. The prime minister said this at a state dinner hosted by his Papua New Guinea counterpart, Mr Michael Somare, at Port Moresby last night. He explained the question and peace efforts by the regional grouping to realize the goal of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the successful formation of Democratic Kampuchea is heartening. Malaysia earnestly hopes that peace, freedom and dignity will soon return to the Kampuchean people.

He also touched on the present depressing price of commodities. He says everyone is impatient for its recovery. At the same time Malaysia is unhappy at the manipulation of commodity prices by various exchanges located in developed countries. He stressed that such an unhealthy system had to be deplored.

Meetings with Somare, Wingti

BK201239 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Malaysia will send several experts to Papua New Guinea to help in large-scale paddy cultivation. Disclosing this in Port Moresby, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he would discuss the matter with the plantation sector on his return to Kuala Lumpur. He said Papua New Guinea was keen in developing large-scale as well as small holding-type paddy cultivation similar to those carried out in Malaysia. He was speaking after a meeting with Papua New Guinea's deputy prime minister, Mr Pius Wingti, in Port Moresby.

The prime minister also invited officers from Papua New Guinea to visit Malaysia to study development for themselves, including large-scale paddy cultivation. During talks with his counterpart, Mr Michael Somare, the latter was impressed with Malaysia's success in the development arena and wanted to learn from the Malaysian experience. Among the topics discussed were land rehabilitation, rubber and oil-palm planting and research technology, Malaysia's investment system, plantation sector and district and village administration.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said as Papua New Guinea was at its initial stage of development, it needed guidance from other developing countries like Malaysia. Malaysia, he said, was prepared to offer training facilities to Papua New Guinea in various fields in line with the government's aspiration to establish close cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit.

SECURITY DIRECTOR WARNS ON COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

BK161226 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The director of internal security and public order, (Datuk Neoh Jaafar bin Nech Shafie), says the activities of the Communist Party of Malaya are on the decline as a result of measures taken by the security forces. However, the communists are still continuing their propaganda by making use of religion and nationalism. He warned the people, particularly those in border areas, to be aware of this propaganda.

Speaking at the inauguration of the area defense unit base at (Tanjong Pari) near Baling, Kedah, he said the communists would never succeed as long as they failed to win the people's support. Referring to a request from a representative of the people in the area, (Datuk Neoh Jaafar) said the government would lift the curfew when the area was free from communist threat.

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER NAME CHANGE -- The afternoon English-language newspaper, NEW NATION, will appear in the name of its publisher, the SINGAPORE MONITOR LTD, sometime next month. The first issue of NEW NATION published by the SINGAPORE MONITOR hit the streets on July 1 this year. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 9 BK]

JOINT VENTURE WITH PRC -- Singapore, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Economic cooperation between Singapore and China took a further step with the initialling here yesterday of a joint venture agreement between Wah Chang International and the China Nanhai oil joint service corporation. The agreement, to provide supply vessels, was initialed by a Chinese delegation here to study the offshore oil supply industry. The delegation also held discussions with Airtrust of Singapore on the possible formation of a joint venture to provide helicopter services in Guangzhou, and with Fitzpatricks on the possibility of obtaining food supplies. Chen Lizhong, general manager of the Chinese corporation and leader of the delegation, leaving today, expressed optimism on future cooperation with various Singapore companies. The Chinese company is a mixed firm between China's Petroleum Industry Ministry and the Guangdong provincial government, formed in May this year to provide the whole range of support services for oil exploration in the South China Sea. The draft agreement initialled yesterday is expected to be finalized and signed in Guangzhou soon. Under the agreement Wah Chang, which will hold 49 percent of the new company, will provide supply vessels, at first on a charter basis. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 9 Oct 82 BK]

CARDINAL STRESSES CHURCH, COMMUNISM INCOMPATIBLE

OW220755 Quezon City RPN Television in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Priests who have turned communist should be held responsible for their unlawful acts. This was stressed today by Jaime Cardinal Sin in his speech before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Hilton. Sin said the church will never reconcile godless communism with the Catholic faith, as David Nye reports.

[Begin recording] In his speech, the archbishop of Manila said that communism can never be reconciled with the Catholic faith, because the communist ideology, which negates the existence of God, runs counter to faith which stresses God's existence. However, Cardinal Sin admitted some priests have embraced communist ideology. He added that justice demands the priest be responsible for his unlawful acts. He also alleged fears of some priests and nuns that there exists a systematic campaign by the government to destroy the church and its workers. On the contrary, Sin said that the two bodies are reconciling their policies for the greater good of the people. He said scattered incidents of persecution are merely coincidental. This is David Nye reporting. [end recording]

MILITARY IN FAVOR OF DIALOGUE WITH CHURCH

HK220005 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabin C. Ver says the military favors a continuing dialogue with the church to promote national unity and reconciliation. He made the statement in response to the call of Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, urging a greater dialogue with the military. General Ver said it has been the policy of President Marcos to maintain good relations with the church and to preserve that relationship.

DEPARTING JAPANESE ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS

HK220133 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Former Ambassador to the Philippines Hideho Tanaka of Japan stressed the importance of entering into an agreement specifically guaranteeing protection to Japanese investments here, if the Philippines is to attract "much more" of these investors. Tanaka ended his tour of duty in the Philippines and left for Tokyo yesterday afternoon.

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY before he left, he cited the signing of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the two countries, and the skillful handling of an incident last year when the Philippine Air Force strafed a Japanese ship suspected of carrying arms for Muslim rebels in Mindanao.

The two governments started negotiations on a Japanese-proposed investment guarantee agreement. The talks apparently have reached a stalemate on Japan's request for "national treatment" by the Philippines of Japanese investments (BUSINESS DAY, Aug. 24, 1981). Japan incidentally is only one of a number of countries that have asked for various forms and degrees of national treatment for their investments in the Philippines.

Excerpts from the transcript of the interview follows: BUSINESS DAY: Your Excellency, in your opinion, what are the most significant accomplishments of your office during your tour of duty?

Tanaka: Yes. I think I can see, apart (from other accomplishments), the conclusion of (the amity, commerce and navigation) treaty between our two countries. Also, I signed another two or three agreements, for example, the parcel post agreement.... And I also signed three times the yen credit agreements, the 8th, 9th and 10th. And now (the) 11th is under negotiation.

If you can recall, in January this year, the tanker Hegg firing accident -- incident -- happened, which was a very delicate problem... But with the very fine cooperation of Gen. (Carlos) Romulo (minister of foreign affairs), we maintained quiet, calm conversations for eight months and we solved this problem amicably.

BUSINESS DAY: You're ending a very fruitful tour of duty in the Philippines just as in Japan itself there is a changeover in leadership. What do you think would be the implication of this change of leadership on Japan's relations with the Philippines and with the ASEAN?

Tanaka: There are four candidates for leadership, but (all) within the LDP (Liberal Democratic Party, which has ruled Japan almost throughout the nation's postwar period. The political changes are only within the framework of LDP; of course, the next president of LDP will become prime minister. So far as the policy of the LDP is not changed, our government will not change. Well, if the Communist Party takes over, very much change will take effect.

BUSINESS DAY: You may not answer this question, Your Excellency: Do you have an opinion as to who among the leaders in Japan stands the best chance of becoming the next premier?

Tanaka: That's a very difficult question.

BUSINESS DAY: We in this region have been looking to Japan for most of funding and other forms of assistance for our own development. Now, during your term of office here, one of your leaders, the former minister of the international trade and industry, formulated what became known as the (Rokosuke) Tanaka doctrine -- we in ASEAN call it the Tanaka doctrine. This set forth the four bases for cooperation Japan will make with respect to the world and especially with the ASEAN. What did your office do to implement these principles and how far did you go in implementing them? And, in general, what do you think is the status of the implementation of this doctrine?

Tanaka: These are the principles of our assistance to the ASEAN countries. According to these principles, we have done and we are doing and we will do (some thing) to implement these principles. For the ASEAN countries, every country is different; so we must implement different styles to match the situations of the countries. During my tenure of office, we have done every possible effort. For example, energy development, since last year, no, before that, we have provided huge amount of loans for the development. And human resources -- this is very important -- we have already negotiated and will soon start some projects which have been decided by the negotiations between Japan and the Philippines.

Agricultural field: well, since our relations started after the war, our government placed most importance to the development of agriculture and for agro-industries: and we will continue this effort....

BUSINESS DAY: The next question has something to do with an agreement which is under negotiation, the agreement on investment protection. Since you have cited the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation as a major achievement in the relations between the two countries, is it still necessary to have this kind of agreement -- I'm speaking of reported requests of your government for national treatment of your investors in this country. Do you think it is still necessary to have this kind of negotiation?

Tanaka: Yes, I think it's necessary. Of course, as you know this has connection with the amity, commerce, navigation treaty. But, of course, I know also there are some arguments (that) this kind of agreement is not necessary but I don't think so. Well, Japanese businessmen or enterprises wish to make investments abroad, to the Philippines, but they need some guarantee. Of course, they are investing their own money abroad so if there is a guarantee their investment is safe, it will be very useful for encouraging the investor ... The Philippines Government is desir(ing) to have much more investment from Japan. It's the same idea for me (that) I have encouraged during my stay. But if there is investment it will be a very great encouragement for (Japanese investment in) the Philippines.

BUSINESS DAY: Don't you think the investment laws that this country has are adequate for the needs of investors, including those from Japan?

Tanaka: Why, without an agreement now, already Japan is second (biggest) investor in the Philippines after the United States. So, we know without this (proposed agreement) it is not impossible to increase investors. But it is my desire to increase (the investments) much more -- this is a good factor of encouragement (to investors).

BUSINESS DAY: The United States is the main partner in economic relations of the Philippines. Does Japan intend to become the biggest factor in our economy.

Tanaka: We are not considering that matter. Our intention is only to increase our economic relations -- it will contribute to the betterment of our relations. The Japanese side will get profit. Philippine side also get benefits -- that's our deal.

BUSINESS DAY: The Japanese trade center published a year ago a directory of Japanese investors. In the course of our examination of this report, we found out that some Japanese equity holders in companies here have withdrawn their investments. What, in your opinion, could be the reasons for this apparent withdrawal of Japanese investment?

Tanaka: I'm not sure why they retreated, but I think it's up to the case. Some small, not that small, but medium enterprises came to the Philippines and they operated; and if they cannot get profit on their money they must retreat. I think it's really up the case because still there are many big companies operating well -- big factories, shipyards and so on.

BUSINESS DAY: What is your reaction to the statements made by the Philippines president in Washington during his state visit?

Tanaka: After that (state visit) I had the chance to talk to the president. "Mr. President explained clearly ... specially now that the United States is covering wider areas than before. In that sense, if Japan increased its defense capabilities it would be alright, and Japan increases military capabilities.

The president can see this aim....

And of course, it is the foreign (affairs) principle of Japan -- the Japanese Government and the Japanese people -- that Japan will not be a military power. We have no intention, nobody desires, to increase our military capabilities -- (except) only for defense. If the government wish to increase military capabilities, the Japanese people would not agree.

BUSINESS DAY: Would you have an idea as to who your replacement would be, who the next ambassador would be?

TANAKA: (The) Japanese Government is selecting the most capable and the most adequate ambassador to the Philippines.

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